INSURANCE.
We all want self-Government and that too quickly,

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

VOL. XVII NO. 205--- BOMBAY THURSDAY AUGUST 29 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.
Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BRITISH IMPERIALIST PRESS MOBILISES

"Manchester Guardian" Administers Cold Douche to Simon Loyalists

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT UNACCEPTABLE

No Complete Transfer of Civil Administration

"BRITISH CABINET CAN'T FACE THE RISK"

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Propaganda has started in right earnest in British Press to prepare ground for the outcome of the labours of the Simon Commission. The Central Committee, it is true, has presented a spectacle of divided house to the delight of the British reactionaries but it is stated that there is considerable disappointment that the majority of the Central Committee should be holding together for transfer of all Civil Departments in Central Government to the control of the Central Legislature.

India Office, it is stated, does not view with favour the proposals of the majority of the Central Committee and a beginning has been made in the British Press to discredit the majority report of the Central Committee before it is made. What is surprising that the columns of the "Manchester Guardian" have been utilised for this purpose in view of the claim of that paper to be independent as well as to be sympathetic to Indian aspirations.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" JOINS JINGO PRESS.

The "Manchester Guardian" published on Monday what purported to be major recommendations of the Central Committee. To-day the "Guardian" has published critical and comprehensive review of the proposals of the Central Committee. It is said by those who ought to know that the author of these comments is one who is in confidence of the India Office and who has derived inspiration from authoritative sources. In view of the fact that permanent officials always exercise considerable influence on questions like Indian reforms considerable importance is attached to the article in question and more than one member of the Central Committee has expressed regret that the paper of the standing of the "Manchester Guardian" should lend itself to discredit the proposals of the Committee before they have had a chance of publicity to enable discriminating section of the public to exercise independent judgment.

THE ORIGINAL WEAKNESS.

According to the writer in the "Manchester Guardian", the conclusions of the Central Committee reveal the weakness of original plan of appointing non-official committees representing legislatures to assist a wholly British Commission deputed to report on the working of the reforms and to recommend degree of responsibility which can be extended." It was always clear, the writer that Indian Committees would not feel full degree of responsibility for practical consequences of their recommendations and be tempted to recommend schemes which have the appearance of being agreeable on paper without feeling that the lives and properties of themselves and their neighbours are likely to depend on their recommendations being carried out.

After pointing out that the essence of the recommendations of the Central Committee are that the whole civil administration be transferred to the control of the Legislature the writer says, "Under the conditions proposed by the Committee we might find our armies threatened by foreigners and insurgent forces as well as internal mutiny while commerce, communications, and civil administrations would have passed into hands of those whose views and motives are to us uncertain. No British Cabinet is likely to face this risk. If the proposals of the Central Committee are to be on these lines, it is plain that no proposals which the Cabinet is likely to sanction will appear acceptable even to "Moderate" opinion.

The writer proceeds to state that what will happen is that the Cabinet after considering the report of the Simon Commission will make up its mind as to how far it is prepared to go and will then look out for Indian leaders who are capable of forming and holding Party together and then deal with them.

GANDHI, A SHADOW OF HIS OLD SELF.

"If such leaders can be found, continues the writer," and if they prefer to accept the Cabinet's bedrock terms rather than drift towards murderous conspiracies, communal hatred, and Communist intrigue, then there is some hope. But asks the writer, "Is there such a leader?" "Gandhi", says the writer is impracticable and is to-day nothing more than the shadow of that great name. Motilal according to the writer does not take to politics seriously enough and has relinquished the pains of supporting for pleasures of opposing.

Pandit Jawaharlal, says the writer, is too intellectual to be a practical politician but he influences the rising generation of unemployed students who are ripe for revolution. Jawaharlal, says the writer, has never objected on principle to use of physical force but his character stands high and probably he knows that secret conspiracies mean demoralisation. He has no following amongst the Muslims.

The Moderates says the writer are a party without any following in the country, while the Muslims and non-Brahmins have not yet thrown out one all-India leader. Concluding the writer says that it will be easy to secure co-operation of provincial leaders and what is therefore necessary is to strengthen the Central Government against the Assembly.
—Free Press Beam Service.

"NEVER BELIEVED ALLEGATIONS TO BE TRUE"

—:o:—

'PIONEER'S" UNRESERVED APOLOGY

20,000 PAID AS COMPENSATION

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

The following apology is published by the "Pioneer", in the front page of its to-day's issue, in connection with the case of the Secretary of State for India in Council and E. I. Railway Officials versus the "Pioneer" and the "Civil and Military Gazette", Ltd:—

"We hereby absolutely and unreservedly apologise for the insertion in the issue of July 16, 1928, under the heading, "Belur Train Smash Horrors," reproducing a letter published in the "Forward", by "A Real Horrified Spectator," relative to the Railway disaster which took place at Belur on July 8 and we insist that the allegations and insinuations contained in that letter are utterly without foundation and that such a letter ought not have been published by us. We regret that such allegations and insinuations should have been published in the "Pioneer" reflecting as they do on the European Railway Officials who were responsible for the administration of the Railway or who went in the relief train to the scene of the disaster and we hereby apologise to each of you for the libel we have published and we assure you that at no time have we believed that there was any truth in the allegations or insinuations which we admit are entirely without foundation. As some compensation for the injury we have caused you, we agree to pay a sum of Rs. 20,000 as damages and we further agree to pay the cost of publishing it in such newspapers in India and England as you may select."—Free Press.

GARDEZ CAPTURED

—:o:—

Nadir Khan's Success

ROBBER CHIEF'S COMMANDER TAKES TO HEELS

PESHAWAR, Aug. 28.

The capture of the strategic Gardez Fort by General Nadir Khan's "lashkar" is confirmed.

Mohammad Sadiq, the Commander of Gardez forces of Bacha Saka has either fled or has been captured alive.

Large ammunition stores have also, it is reported, been captured.
—Free Press.

MADRAS CORPORATIONS PATRIOTIC MOVE

—:o:—

KHADDAR ORDERED FOR INDOOR STAFF

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

It is understood that the Madras Corporation have placed orders worth about Rs. 7,000 with the Tamil Nadu Khadi Vastralayam for supplying the indoor staff of the Corporation with Khaddar dress and turban.

The Committee appointed by the Corportion to consider the question of supply of Khaddar or mill cloths to the menial staff of the Corporation found that the prices of the mill cloth bleached drill and four thread Khaddar were about the same which largely influenced them in going in for Khaddar.—Free Press.

WHITLEY COMMISSION'S TOUR PROGRAMME

—:o:—

LONG STAY IN BOMBAY

ARRIVES IN INDIA ON OCTOBER 11

DELHI, Aug. 28.

Information is now available regarding the itinerary of the Labour Commission up to Christmas eve. Arriving in Bombay on the October, 11th the Commission reaches Karachi the next day, where it will halt till the morning of the 17th. Sukkur will be visited on the 18th and Khewra from the 19th to the 22nd, before the Commission reaches Lahore.

At Lahore the Commission halts from the 23rd till the 29th, and then proceeds "via" Amritsar to Delhi, were it arrives on the 29th night.

Ten days have been allotted for the stay in Delhi. The Commission leaves Delhi on the 9th November and touching Agra the same day, reaches Ajmer on the 10th, and leaves from there on the 13th morning for Ahmedabad.

PROLONGED STAY IN BOMBAY.

The Commission halts at Ahmedabad from the 13th to the 19th morning, and proceeds thence to Bombay, where a prolonged stay will be made, from the 20th November till the 3rd December. Leaving Bombay on the night of the 4th December the Commission touches Jalgaon and Akola on the 5th, before arriving at Nagpur where it will halt from the 7th to the 10th. Cawnpore will be reached on 12th for stay till the 17th, and during this period Lucknow will be visited on the 15th. Leaving Cawnpore on the 18th morning, the Commission arrives at Patna for a halt on the 19th and 20th.

DISPERSES FOR XMAS AT CALCUTTA.

The Commission leaves Patna on the 21st, and after touching Kodarma on the 22nd arrives at Calcutta on the 23rd. Here the Commission will disperse for the Christmas vacation. After the Christmas holidays, it is understood that the Commission will visit Assam, Bihar and Orissa (including Jamshedpur and the coalfields), then Bengal, Madras Presidency and Sholapur. The programme for these provinces is not yet settled.—A. P.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO SARDAR VALLABHBHAI

—:o:—

MADRAS CORPORATION'S DECISION

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

At a meeting of the Madras Corporation held last evening, on the initiative of Mr. Satyamurthi, it was decided to present Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a civic address.—Free Press.

HEAVY RAINS IN SIND AGAIN

Kandhkot Town in Danger

—:o:—

INDUS AT ATTOCK RISES 58 FEET

River Bunds in Karachi Dist. under Great Pressure of Water

BOMBAY, Aug. 28.

The Director of Information, Bombay, has issued the following:—

The following telegram despatched at 5 P.M. to-day has been received from the Commissioner in Sind:—

"News has been received this morning that the Indus at Attock has risen to 58 feet and still rising. Grave consequences to Sind are apprehended.

SERIOUS SITUATION AT JACOBABAD.

The situation in Jacobabad district is very serious. Heavy rains are still falling and hill torrents are sweeping across the countryside. The rainfall yesterday was 4 inches at Mehar, Larkana District and negligible in the rest of the district.

No rain was reported yesterday from Nawabshah, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Karachi districts. Mirpurk has reports nearly fifteen inches of rain since the 21st at headquarters, 11 at Khipro, 9 at Umarkot, about 8 at Samaro Saugher and Chachro and less elsewhere.

Railway branch lines have been breached, and the service suspended. The roads are impassable. There is danger of the West branch of the Jamrao breaching and letting through large volumes of water standing against the right bank.

RELIEF MEASURES IMPOSSIBLE.

While the rain continues, any distribution of relief funds is almost impossible, since the country is impassable and everyone is preoccupied with precautionary measures against breaches and floods.

CHOLERA ON INCREASE.

Cholera shows no signs of abatement in Larkana District, where 76 deaths were reported yesterday, but there were only 28 in the remainder of Sind.—A. P.

SITUATION ON TUESDAY.

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Commissioner in Sind in a telegram despatched on Tuesday evening says:—

"Further torrential rains occurred on the 26th in Kashmere, Kandhkot and Thul Talukas of Jacobabad district. A large area of the country has been flooded, and Kandhkot town is in danger. There has been heavy damage to house property and crops. Yesterday's rain in Larkana district was nowhere more than three-quarters of an inch.

In Kambar taluka the Ghar Canal, which is uncontrolled at the head, is dangerously high, and is causing serious anxiety.

Nawabshah had further 2.54 inches yesterday and Hyderabad 2.25, making 7.25 in the last week.

No report has been received from Mirpurkhas. Heavy rain still continues in Karachi district, and the Executive Engineer reports that the river bunds are under great pressure of water. The Kotri gauge this morning read 21.9".

2000 Arabs March on Jerusalem

STORM CENTRE SHIFTS TO DAMASCUS

—:o:—

Situation in Transjordania Causes Anxiety

BRITISH PRESS ON IBN SAUD'S INTENTIONS

—:o:—

Demonstration by Arabs in Jewish Quarter

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Colonial Office, in a communique, says that the situation at Jerusalam is well in hand, and all is quiet at Jerusalem and Jaffa which were previous storm centres, though the rest of the country is unsettled. Reinforcements, which have arrived in Palestine or are "en route", comprise five warships, three battalions of a troops squadron of armoured cars, a detachment of engineers, signallers and a service corps, and a squadron of the air force. Casualties all over the country are 46. Muslims, 4 Christians and 93 Jews killed, and 73 Muslims 12 Christians and 153 Jews in hospital.

MOBS DISPERSED.

Hitherto no attempts have been made to inter the with essential services. The police at Jaffa, on August 25, fired on, and dispersed an Arab mob who were attempting to enter Tel-Aviv. Later, an Arab mob attacked the District Office, and assaulted Muslim notables, but an armoured car firing overhead dispersed them. Troops arrived at two hours on August 27, when an attack on Tel-Aviv was impending, whereupon the crowd dispersed. Arrival of the troops similarly prevented an impending attack on the Hadarhacarmil quarter at Haifa, though disorder there is not yet in hand.

The situation in Transjordania is not free from anxiety; but hitherto no disturbances have been reported. The Acting High Commissioner states that there has been prompt response to his request for naval and military assistance to enable Government to maintain control.

SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

Reuter's special correspondent at Jerusalem cabled on Wednesday that the situation is now well in hand. Sufficient forces are available to preclude the fear of any but local sporadic outbreaks, and ensure the power of Government to deal with them. There is no sign of any anti-British bias. The spirit of confidence is slowly returning, and the city is resuming its normal peace. Its food, water and lighting services are assured.

TROUBLE SPREADS TO DAMASCUS

Beirut—Thoops have been rushed to the Jewish quarter at Damascus following a demonstration by 2,000 Arabs in support of the Arab attacks in Palestine. Arrival of troops has hitherto prevented disorders.—Reuter.

LOCAL PRESS SUSPENDED.

Jerusalem.—The local press is suspended, but probably, in any case, it will be unable to function. Government, however, are issuing news bulletins.

MUCH BLOODSHED AT HAIFA.

London.—The Jewish Telegraph Agency repots from Jerusalem that there has been much bloodshed at Haifa where many Jews and Arabs have been killed in the Sephardic quarter. British marines fired on the rioters.

2,000 ARABS APPROACHING JERUSALEM.

Rumours were rife at Jerusalem yesterday of renewed Arab attacks in the neighbourhood of the Holy City. 2,000 armed Arabs supported by Druses from Lebanon are reported to be approaching Jerusalem.

"RESULT OF AGGRESSIVE ZIONIST POLICY."

London.—Reuter's special correspondent at Jerusalem adds: From Friday to Sunday the state of the country was extremely critical. There were only 1200 police including less than 200 British.

Arabs regard the collision inevitable as a result of the alleged aggressive policy of Zionism. There is no sign of anti-British bias. There has been no public disavowal or denunciation of bestial brutalities at Hebron which were as bad in character, if not in extent, as anything in the memory of man. The outbreak and the crisis are an example of the grim psychology of the Eastern peasant who bears things in silence as long as he can, and then suddenly runs amok. Streets of Jerusalem are largely deserted. Shops are mostly closed. Private houses are bolted and barred. Old Russian buildings have been transformed into armed camps alive with troops, cars and constabulary. Almost all senior officials have become ordinary police constables.

EUROPEAN RY. OFFICER KILLED.

London.—News has been received in London that Mr. G. B. H. Sykes, Superintendent, Palestinian Railway, at Haifa, was stoned to death on Sunday.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS ON PALESTINE SITUATION

—:o:—

IBN-E-SAUD'S INTENTIONS DOUBTED

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The situation in the Palestine ought never to have got out of hand, declares the "Times" and urges the need of prompt and searching enquiry both into the responsibilities of the criminals themselves and of the authorities. The paper says: It ought to be stated on the utmost authority that our policy in Palestine will be quite unaffected by the efforts of either race to dominate the other and that our policy should stand. It is necessary both to our

(Continued on page 8.)

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, Aug. 27.
October	18.55+.10
December	18.85+.09
January	18.95+.12
March	19.15+.'9
May	19.27+.12
Middling Spot	18.70+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 27.
October	18.53+.12
December	18.81+.11
Middling Spot	18.56 unchanged

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 27.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	18.65+.20
January	18.90+.06
March	19.10+.06
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
October	18.49+.02
January	18.89+.02
March	19.09+.02

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Aug. 27. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	39,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool Opening	Aug. 27. Closing
August		9.97+.05
September		9.92+.05
October	9.91	9.94+.05
November		9.91+.04
December		9.92+.04
January	9.91	9.93+.04
February		9.95+.04
March	9.96	10.00+.05
April		10.00+.05
May	10.00	10.01+.05
June		10.02+.05
July		10.04+.05
August		9.99+.05
Middling Spot		10.38+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Aug. 27. Bales
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 27.
Scinde, Fully Good	6.25 unchanged
Scinde, Fine	6.50 ,,
Scinde, Superfine	6.75 ,,
Bengal, Good	6.00 ,,
Bengal, Fully Good	6.25 ,,
Bengal, Fine	6.50 ,,
Oomra, Good	7.15 ,,
Oomra, Fully Good	7.45 ,,
Oomra, Fine	7.75 ,,
Broach, Fully Good	8.35 ,,
Broach, Fine	8.60 ,,
Broach, Superfine	8.85 ,,

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 27.
October	16.25+.18
November	16.25+.18
January	16.38+.20
March	16.50+.20
May	16.67+.21
July	16.73+.21
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.00+.25

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, Aug. 27.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.	
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept	£9/0/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.	
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept.	£17/15/15
Rapeseed, Topia, ton.	
Shipment Buyers Aug/Sept.	£19/15/0

LINSEED.

	London, Aug. 27.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept	£20/15/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	
Shipment Sellers Sept/Oct.	£20/15/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.	
Shipment Hull Value Aug/Sept.	£19/15/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.	
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept.	£21/12/6

LINSEED OIL

	London, Aug. 27.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.	
Delivery Buyers Sept/Dec.	35/4.1/2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.	
Delivery paid and further buyers Jan/April	35/3

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

	New York, Aug. 27.
Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), Spot	16-1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Aug. 27.
Demand Bills	484.25

LONDON RUBBER.

—:o:—

	London, Aug. 27.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	10.1/2 Selle

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Aug. 27.

Rozario Sante Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.

Loading Sellers 46/6

Barletta Russo, per Cargoes.

Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. 46/

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.

Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. 50/9

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Parcels.

Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. 51/6

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Aug. 27.
T T Berlin on London	20.35-3/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.00-1/2
T T Brussels on London	34.86
T T Madrid on London	32.96
T T Milan on London	92.69
T T Berne on London	25.18
T T Paris on London	123.86
T T London on Prague	163.75

LONDON METALS.

	London, Aug. 27.
Copper, Braziers	£95-1/2
Yellow Metal	£72
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£22-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£209

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Aug. 27.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.

Oct/Dec. per cwt	11/11.1/4
Jan/March per cwt	12/2-1/4
C. & F. Bombay.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/0-1/2
C. & F. Karachi	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/1

LONDON SILVER

—:o:—

London, Aug. 27.

Silver Market closed quiet.

Spot	24-3/8
Forward	24-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11-3/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Aug. 27.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-5/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 Months	5-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 Months	6.3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	6 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months	6.3/8 p.c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, Aug. 27.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£126
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6.3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£85-1/8
Conversion Loan	£72-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£99.5/8
Rupee Paper 3.1/2 p.c.	£49-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£57
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£66
Consols	£54
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£90.1/4

CURRENCY DEFLATIONS

—:o:—

BENGAL NATIONAL CHMBER'S PROTEST

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has wired to the Finance Member protesting against the recent currency deflations amounting to fifteen and a half crores of rupees as sure to have a baneful effect on trade and commerce in the future. The Committee opines that this has been done at the instance of India Office and urges the Finance Member to revive the Reserve Bank Bill.

An analysis of the standard questionnaire prepared by the Bengal Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee shows that great stress has been given to questions regarding Loan Offices and Joint Stock Banks in the mofussil. It is understood that Bengal alone possesses about eight hundred loan offices almost equalling in number those in the rest of India.

A Communique states:—The total amount of sterling purchased by Government during the week ended August 24 was £1,370,000 all of which is due for delivery during the current week.—A. P.

Lady Sykes visited the Sardar Dastur Nosherwan Girls' High School on Tuesday.

Calcutta.—The Alipore Zoo authorities are on the lookout for an elephant for Cairo Zoo where till be used to take children for joy rides. Price offered is about Rs. 3,000.—A. P.

The Marchioness of Reading is ill at her home in London.—Reuter.

Rugby.—A six wheeler Crossley car of great speed, comfort and adaptability has been specially constructed for the King. It is designed for the moors and for estate inspection.—B. O. W.

SELF-HELP IS THE ONLY HELP

—:o:—

"BE CAUTIOUS IN BORROWINGS"

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO AHMEDNAGAR LOCAL BODIES

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to the addresses of the Ahmednagar Municipality and District Local Board on Tuesday, said:—

"I will refer first to what the District Local Board have said. The schemes of expansion of education on a voluntary basis already sanctioned in this district have involved Government in a recurring expenditure of nearly Rs. 53,000 and in allotting this amount to you, in the midst of many similar claims from other districts, Government showed their desire to recognise the progressive policy already adopted by this Board in levying additional taxation for educational purposes.

I have gone into the question of building grants, referred to by the Municipaity, and I find that the Rs. 6,000 already paid represent only a half instalment of the grant promised. I understand that the other half is only waiting for the valuation certificate which will entitle the Municipality to claim it. As regards future schemes, I am very glad to hear, that you are studying economy in your design for school houses, and you may be sure that any proposals based on a really cheap type of building will receive most careful consideration.

Let me return now to the address of the District Local Board. I am not surprised to find that you have mentioned the subject of the maintenance of Provincial roads and buildings through your agency. You will understand however that the experiment is one which affects a number of other districts, and it will require further examination from all points of view before a decision can be arrived at.

The problem of the disposal of the kadbi stored against famine is certainly a serious one, considering the difficult position in which you find yourselves owing to circumstances not foreseen at the time when your Board undertook the scheme of kadbi storage and agreed to the conditions then laid down. I shall do my best to see that an equitable solution is arrived at.

As regards the alignment of the Belapur-Nasik Railway, you are doubtless aware that the proposal you mention, to carry the railway through Sangamner, was considered at a Conference last year, at which all interests were represented, and the different alignment now under investigation is the one recommended by the Conference. But until the traffic prospects of the alignment have been reported on, the question of extending a branch line to Sangamner cannot be taken up.

It remains for me to refer to certain points advanced in the address of the Municipality. We must, however, remember that the theory underlying all local self-Government is that the State delegates to local bodies some of its own powers of taxation on the assumption that they will use the revenue so derived in supplying certain local needs without depending on the public exchequer for such matters.

WATER WORKS.

Now in the case of the water works, out of the total cost of 18-1/2 lakhs incurred only 7-1/2 lakhs were treated by Government as loan money. And if the water works have not yet been handed over, I am afraid it is due to the very considerable delay which has occurred in revising your general and special water rates to the extent necessary to cover the various annual charges involved in the scheme. So far the instalments paid have only been provisional but I hope that the remaining questions regarding interest and instalments will soon be finally settled and thus enable the works to be handed over as you desire, when you have satisfied Government of your ability to keep them in an efficient state.

Your borrowings for the water works have left you with heavy liabilities to pay off, and it is necessary to proceed with great caution in adding to them. The account which you yourselves give of your financial condition suggests that it is not yet time to embark on further loans for filter beds, drainage or development schemes, however desirable in themselves. It rests with you, however, to improve this state of things. It is not necessarily a matter of finding fresh sources of income, much can often be done simply by seeing that you are deriving all possible income from the existing sources, such as house tax, and not losing money by failing to revise it when necessary. A Municipality which can satisfy Government that it has really done everything in its power to make use of its opportunities and that it is in a position to finance any further schemes which it may have in view, has the best claims for sympathetic consideration of its proposals."

DEPRESSION LIES OVER NORTH PUNJAB

—:o:—

RAINFALL TO EXTEND IN C. P.

POONA, Aug. 28

Yesterday's depression near Bikaner has moved northwards and now lies over North Punjab. Locally heavy rain has fallen in North Punjab, North West Frontier Province and Kashmir. The Bay depression has caused locally heavy rain in Orissa and is centred this morning near latitude nineteen degrees North and longitude 89 degrees East. The Monsoon is active in Rajputana, North-east India and lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal Bihar and Orissa, Kashmir North West Frontier Province, West Rajputana and Konkan and local in Kumaon Hills, West Central India, East Central Provinces, the Punjab, East Rajputana, South Hyderabad Malabar and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occured in Upper Burma, East United Provinces, West Central Provinces, Baluchistan, Gujarat, South East Madras.

The Principal amounts of rainfall are:— Port Blair one and a half inches; Amherst two; Tavoy one and a half; Ballasore five; Tezpur three; Berhampur two; Ranchi one and a half; Jessore, Chaibasa and Cuttack one; Rawalpindi seven; Murree five; Chert four; Mount Abu, Khushab, and Gulmarg three; Dalhousie two; Sonamarg and Peshawar one and a half; and Srinagar, Gilgit, Jodhpur and Calicut one.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Rajputana, Bihar and Assam, increase in North Madras Coast and extend in Central Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in North Punjab, North West Frontier Province and Kashmir for next 36 hours and in Orissa for next 48 hours and extend in East Central Provinces, North Madras Coast and long the Punjab and Kumaon Hills within two days.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

August 28

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort Point	J. J Hptl
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m	0·11"	0·00	0·12"
Total Since 1st June to date	47 54	65 86	52 6
Total for the cor. period '28	71·72	96 43	76.74
Total for the cor. period '27	55·50	69 81	54.52

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at a.m. of 28-8-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.863 inches (.093 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.091 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.2 degrees (1.1 above noraml)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.6 degrees (0.1 below nomal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hours.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 163 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.11 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 6.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 48.23 inches.

Weather Remarks Rain.

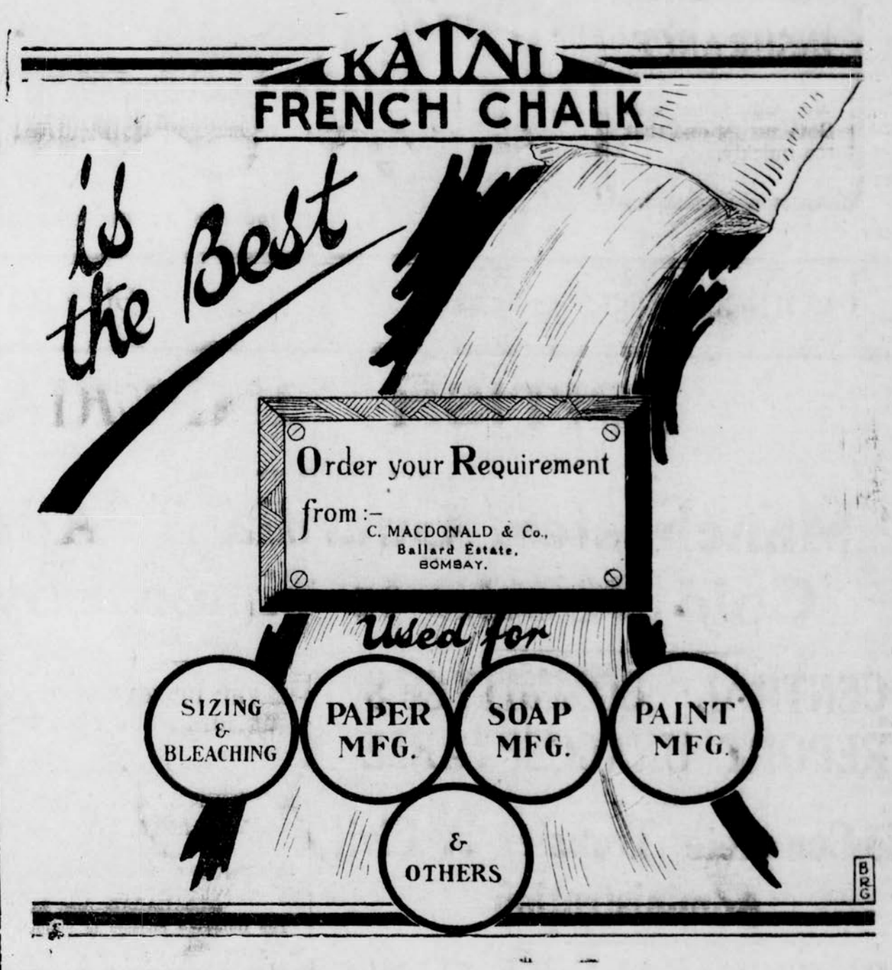
REVIVAL OF RESERVE BANK

—:o:—

BENGAL CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIONS TO FINANCE MEMBER

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

In a telegram to the Finance Member of the Government of India, the Bengal National Chamber urge revival of the Reserve Bank scheme of borrowing on Treasury Bills, paying interest and extinkuishing currency, show that the Departmental Control of the Currency credit is obsolete and that the Finance Member in consultation with the Central Banking Committee and the Assembly should revive the Reserve Bank proposals on his own initiative.—Free Press.



Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

WHEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

Blood Poisoning and Eczema Expelled

By Cleansing the Blood with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Our picture is from a Snapshot of Miss E. A. West, of Silt Road, Wisbech, Cambs., England, who writes:—"I was suffering from a very bad attack of Blood Poisoning and Eczema in my feet and hand. My feet became so bad that I could not walk, and I could only use my hand a very little; but now, after taking Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, I can walk again (recently I walked 2½ miles), and I can use my hand to do almost anything. I am quite proud of my recovery, thanks to your Blood Mixture, and shall always recommend it. I have already recommended it to one man for Rheumatism, and he tells me it is doing him good."

Profit by Miss West's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Just as good for Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Ulcers, Swollen Glands, Piles, Rheumatism.

Of all dealers.—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Up your wants here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA

for each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300., plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130|- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—First Floor suitable for big Families, most uptodate, all oil-painted BUNGALOW, Eelec. light, Beautiful garden, direct sea breeze, including garage, Khar Road, opposite Post Office, three minutes walk from Station. Apply M. E. GOAWALLA Null Bazaar, Telephone 41085.
C R1945

TO BE LET—ROOMS with electric light and water connection available immediately in Cassam Mitha's new building, near Lower Parel Ry. Station, next to Market. Apply on premises.
C R1843

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

WANTED—A second hand FORD TRUCK in good condition for goods. Apply Box. No. 2343 Advt. Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
R 1844.

ALL PNEUMATIC TYRES are "Imperfect" owing to Horrors of expected Troubles. Make them Entirely Puncture proof-overlasting by Using "Patient All Metal Tyre Protectors." MFG. SYNDICATE, Near Wooden Bridge, Lamington Road, Bombay.
R 1837

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.
Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts.
Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH for an Arya Kumari, aged 16 years, caste Arora, healthy, handsome, accomplished, Harmonium knowing and well up in household duties. Please address to AMIR SINGH AND CO., Wine and General Merchants, Moradabad.
R 1847

BOOKS.

IN RAPID PREPARATION.—THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE. By D. N Guha, M.A, B.L. of the Bengal Civil Service (Judicial). With a truly all-India, really serviceable and thoroughly exhaustive commentary, not one reported case excepted the legal position everywhere analysed and illuminated, on a plan entirely novel. A stupendous work of unique value, an encyclopedia on Civil Procedural matters. To be published in 10 parts, each part Rs. 2/8. Pre-publication price Rs. 20 (the parts, Rs. 2 each) for orders with a remittance of Rs. 2/4. Apply to SUDHIR KUMAR GUHA, English Bazar, Malda (Bengal).
R1813

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR! —THEN READ A PRIMER ON JOURNALISM' a most valuable books on the subject. Those who have a craving for writing to the press should have a copy. It has been highly appreciated by the press and the public. This is the only standard book on Journalism. Price Re. 1-8. S. K. CHELLIAH, Secunderabad. Deccan.
L 3261

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

EXPAND YOUR BUSINESS, your advertising matter, Handbills, Catalogue, distributed throughout Calcutta and Suburbs at Rs. 2 per 1,000. N. MANDAL, P. O. Baranagore, Calcutta.
T R 1849

SH. MACHINERY REQUIRED—(1) One Marshalls' Tripgear Compound Condensing STEAM ENGINE, to drive Forty Single Roller Gins. (2) One Three Ton, Four Ton, or Five Ton ICE PLANT. (3) One WATER HEATER. All correspondence with fullest details of Machinery should be addressed to:—Messrs. NATHU RAM CHAMAN LALL, Cotton and Oil Factory, Mukt Sar (Punjab).
T R 1848

FOR SALE.—The Jivraj Baloo Spinning & Weaving Company, Ltd. (In voluntary liquidation), on Thursday, the 29th August at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), The Liquidators will offer the said mill premises with the machinery by auction without reserve. The auction sale that was advertised to take place on Wednesday, the 21st August at 4.30 p.m. was adjourned at the request of several intending purchasers of the above Mills. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 119, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 32739

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING,
Nurungate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 29th August, 1929, at 1-45 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 28th February, 1929.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To re-elect Mr. Albert Raymond, who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
4. To re-elect Mr. H. P. Mody, who retire under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
5. To appoint two Directors in place of Mr. P. S. Mellor and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, who retire by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th August, 1929, to 29th August, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st July, 1929.

N.B.—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Wednesday, the 4th September, 1929, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m., on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 19th August, 1929.

32630

NOTICE.

Try JUBBULPORE—C. P. TEAK for your bungalows and palaces.

Elegant furniture can be made of this TEAK—one of the excellent species for ornamental work.

No! Your requirements are not too small for our interested attention.

MANAGING PARTNER,
Raja Gokul Das Saw Mills,
Jubbulpore (C. P.)

NOTE:—You may have our local dealer.

32746

SCHEDULE "A."

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

(Rule 8).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under section 22, sub-section (1), clauses (f) (i) (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that I, Ruttonji Dorabji propose erecting a Cinema theatre at West Agripada corner of Wylie Road and Morland Road on the ground belonging to Improvement Trust of Bombay, admeasuring about 2450 square yards and assessed under Municipal E Ward No. 4094 (part), Street No. 149 (part) and registered under Collector's New Survey No 5/3529 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 1862 (part) of Byculla Division.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Cinema Theatre should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 12th day of September, 1929, that is to say, within 14 days from the date of this notice.

Bombay, 29th August, 1929.

R1846

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 6753 of 1928.

(1.) NANABHAI JINABHAI,
(2.) KASTURBAI NANABAI ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

GANPAT NANA ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 14th day of April, 1928, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 814-15-0.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 28th day of February, 1929, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim near Mahim Bazaar Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 59 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3784 and New Survey No. 38 part Cadastral Survey No. 1029 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5190 and Street No. 1 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dattaram Vidyaram, on the West and South by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Joosab and Company and on the North by a gully.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 20th day of September, 1929, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the balance of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the property to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the Purchaser to the Sheriff, on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposite will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1929.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

32753

STARLO DIAMONDS (REGD.)

Guaranteed Hardness, lustre and brightness equal to genuine Diamonds NEVER GROWS DULL.

Rate varies from Rs. 3 to 6 per carat.

S. J. SUBRAMANIA CHETTY & CO.
Jewellers and Starlo Diamond Merchants.
TRICHINOPOLY (S. India.)
Tel:—"STARLO."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Sudama House", 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 29th August, 1929, at 12 Noon (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1929.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, 1929 to FRIDAY, the 6th September, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th August, 1929.

32731

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. MISTRY & Co

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH AND PLAIN DESIGN very high-class bungalow furniture comprising sliding dining table, chairs, sidebiards, rich tapestry and leather lined double spring Chesterfield suites, silver show cases, lady's chival dressing tables and bureau, Persian carpet, Jacobean beds, solid glass and panel almirahs, ice chest, meat-safes, glass and platedware, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 24, Walkeshwar Road, Seaface, Chaupatty.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY the 1st September at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the "Menese" near Baptist Church, opp. Post, Colaba.

Of solid teak and blackwood household furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, sideboard, screens, cabinets, Chesterfield suites, almirahs, pictures, clock, glass, crockery and platedware, etc.

Property of Mrs. A. Chilton.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO THE HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND BOARDING HOUSE FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from Mr. N Jenson Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 1st September at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Orient Building, Wodehouse Road, opp. Station, Colaba, solid teakwood furniture such as large dining tables, chairs, sideboards, sofas and chairs, show-cases, hat-stands centre tables, single and double beds, glass and panel almirahs, dressing and washing tables, glass crockery, cutlery and platedware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
"OH KAY"
The Sparkling Musical Comedy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 p. m.
SCANDAL
A Universal Talking Picture in 9 Reels
WITH
LAURA LA PLANTE
Absorbing Drama of a Beautiful Girl who Fought Society's Snares only to become the central figure in a Murder Mystery

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
CECIL DE MILLE'S
BRAVE HEART
featuring
ROD LA ROCQUE
LILIAN RICH
TYRONE POWER
The Dramatic story of a College Bred Indian who shoulders guilt to save the honour of the brother of the girl he loves.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Scream of the Screen!

Gentlemen

Please don't be misled by fictitious advts. The quality of our goods speaks for itself. "WE NEED NO ADVANCE." Send your name and address and in return you will receive a beautiful Liver Wristwatch by paying Rs. 10|4|- to your postman.

Mahavir Watch Co.
"KRISHNA BLDG."
FORT BOMBAY.

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax
BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE:—
M. P. Paris Building, Pydhony, Bombay.

THIRTY YEARS WAR.

THE NECESSITY OF BLOOD AND IRON.

For thirty years war has been carried on by Iron Jelloids against blood diseases and weaknesses arising from lack of Iron in the blood, which cause more than half the ailments to be found in India.

The strain of life in a tropical climate robs the blood of a great deal of Iron, and to keep healthy it is necessary to replace this by taking an occasional course of Iron Jelloids, which contain Iron in the form most readily taken up by the blood.

On sale everywhere in four kinds, No. 1 for children and delicate ladies, No. 2 for adults. No. 2a a special tonic for men and No. 3 extra strong. Sufficient for 14 days costs Re. 1, for 40 days Rs. 2-12, try a bottle to-day and supply your body with the blood and Iron necessary to carry on it's war against illness.
(6) (Advt.)

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,5 05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. | Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office.
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager: R. J. DUFF

King of Homoeopathic Literature
FARRINGTON'S CLINICAL
MATERIA MEDICA
(5th Edition.)
Will be out in August.
Price Rs. 15.
Book your order early with an advance
C. RINGER & Co.,
Norton Buildings, CALCUTTA.
Tele. Address: "Ringero oy"
CALCUTTA.

HEALTH & WEALTH WITH
Rs. 5,000 in Cash Prizes
EVERY MONTH

1st prize Rs. 1,000	5 each Rs. 100		
2nd " " 500	10 " " 50		
3rd " " 400	25 " " 25		
4th " " 300	50 " " 10		
5th " " 200	120 " " 5		

Re.1

are offered to popularise our well renowned (Registered) 'Vakuti Rasayan', a wonderful tonic for General Weakness, Debility, Low vitality and loss of strength. A few days use produces fresh blood and strength and increases weight by 10lbs in one month. Sold in pills.
Re. 1 one phial Rs. 5 for 6 phials. (Month's cure)

S-M-A	B-M-A-
D-L-I	L-H-R-

In this puzzle you see four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well known town in India, send the solved puzzle on a separate paper together with money for the required number of Phials (Postage and V. P. P. charges extra from those who will not send money with the puzzle.) Prizes will be distributed amongst the successful competitors. One number will be issued for each phial.
SANJIVNI PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, SOLAN. (Dist. Simla)

ASTHMA

No matter who have failed. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.

S. SHERWAN, Ballabhgarh, (Faridpur.)

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
31 Aug.	Malwa* ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi...		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x..	ALL	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea* ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	VESSELS	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ..	WILL	20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16 572
11 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana*..		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..	FROM	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,84
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10.946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	BOMBAY	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 ,,	Morea(Extra).	TRAN-	10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
25 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda*..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana*..		16568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	ADEN	11518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH. WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
29th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th ,, ..	Domala ..	8,412

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
†Nageto Maru ..	5901	20 Aug.	30 Aug.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@4Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	31 Aug	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	a 18Sept.
a†okushimaMaru.	5976	16 Sept.	28 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@2 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@16 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	5 Sept.	22 Sept.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	19 ,,	6 Oct.
K-tano Maru ..	8000	3 Oct.	20 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	25 Sept.
Asama Maru ..	22000	Maiden voyage	8 Oct.

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13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th ,,	Kiderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
27th ,,	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.	
25th ,,	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd ,,	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	

* Cargo only,

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1929		
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4th Sep.	Bandra ..	Busrah viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
11th ,,	Kragola ..	East & South Africa.

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TO-DAY.

The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co.. Ltd., Ordy. Genl. Meeting Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, 1-45 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 30.

S.S. "Mantua" with the English mails of August 15, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, August 31.

S.S. "Malwa" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 1.

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Annual General Meeting, 9, Bakehouse Lane, 3 p.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic, Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday (the 4th prox.), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when a Paper will be Read on "Some Hindu Superstitions—III", by Mr. S. S. Mehta.

TRAMWAY MEN'S UNION MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m., at Damodar Thackersay Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, to consider the Worshop Superintendent's Notice dated 16th August 1929 regarding the rates of pay.

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ADDRESS TO MR. A. L. CHAUDHARI.

A pleasant function came off on Saturday last in the hall of the Marwari Vidyalapa when the timber merchants, cabinet makers and upholsters of Bombay assembled in large numbers to present an address to Mr. A. L. Chaudhari for his being made a J.P. by the Government of Bombay. The function was presided over by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

Mr. Laxman Gohel on behalf of the artisans expressed the joy and pride which they all felt on account of the honour conferred upon Mr. Chaudhari by the Government.

A silver casket containing the address was then presented to Mr. Chaudhari.

Mr. Chaudhari then thanked his colleagues for the honour they had done him that day. To him truth, honesty and righteousness were above every consideration, and he exhorted them to follow the same if they wanted to prosper in their business.

The President paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Chaudhari for his qualities of head and heart. Mr. Chaudhari, he added, might be a small man in the sense that he was not connected with public activities, but to him he was a great man on account of his character and integrity. In his opinion, Mr. Chaudhari had given a healthy tone to the business life of Bombay, and thereby he had deserved the honour given to him by the Government.

Light refreshments were served to the guests of the evening.

PRABHU-PRABHAT" DEFAMATION CASE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—An account appearing in your to-day's issue, with reference to the compounding of the above-mentioned case, is distorted. The accused expressed sorrow not with reference to the whole article written by him in the issue of the "Prabhu Prabhat" of 18th February, 1928, as is suggested in the said account, but with reference to the only expression used meaning "Grazing in the pasture-ground of the office".—Yours, etc.,

S. V. RAO,
Editor, "Prabhu Prabhat".

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AASUF'S ERRATIC RUNNING

Bright sunshine and the turf in capital trim for racing made the conditions different yesterday from those of the previous meeting and holiday makers had the additional satisfaction of seeing some well-backed horses romp home.

The Kolhapur stable was much in the limelight, Friday completing a profitable double begun by Star of India earlier in the afternoon. Perkin's was the successful pilot on both occasions and shared the riding honours of the afternoon with C. Hoyt and Harding who also brought off a double for the Wadia-Pillay combination.

Something of a surprise was occasioned when that hitherto disappointing gelding Star of India ran home an easy winner in the race for the Dunstall Handicap. The gelding was the medium of a well-projected coup as can be gauged from the comparative returns on the First and Second Totes.

Saxpence, an even money chance, was no match for the Kolhapur representative whose superior speed and class told in the end.

Dawn of Hope's previous running presaged a success in the Ruffard Plate, but none were prepared for the easy manner of the gelding son of Jackdaw's victory. Stating at short odds he made the others look a very moderate lot of performers, for he won by 2-1/2 lengths. It could have been many more. Gamvros and Bentoi filled the minor placings.

AASUF'S ERRATIC RUNNING.

Aasuf's victory in the Syrian Plate (Div. I (B)) was not enthusiastically received by the general run of race-goers, for his previous form was the reverse of encouraging. It will be remembered on that occasion Bucknell, the stable's neglected won, when Aasuf was made favourite. Since then Mr. Chubildas has removed his grey from the care of Cumberally, and the horse won for Nusserwanjee, who saddled his first winner this season. This erratic performance needs some explanation, as it is difficult to fathom what happened to him in the Basra Plate (Div. I) on August 17, when he led into the straight and disappeared quite mysteriously.

Funny Face, who has shown consistent form, was a raging hot favourite for Div. III, and C. Hoyt had no difficulty in disposing of Mashal and Injeman II. Khumayassa raced with prominence in the early stages but petered away when the pressure was turned on. The handicapper transferred Kayid Saud very rapidly, but Funny Face has smuled thrice and we still wonder whether he has attracted the notice of the allotter of weights.

The Newbridge Handicap, Division I, resolved itself into a match between Ballinalee and Osberstown. Mr. Moloobhoy's colt displaying plenty of speed from the flag-fall maintained his initial advantage to score narrowly from Osberstown on whom Brace rode a vigorous finish.

Golden Charm found the other division of the Newbridge Handicap well within her compass for she won rather comfortably at the expense of Island Magee and Harvard who was the first market choice.

Byramjee Rustomjee completed a double when Lucky Star carried on the good work by winning the Syrian Plate, Division I. The useful bay met stout opposition, but won in fine style. Jodi, the favourite, took the lesser placing after encountering a bad passage. Sheema did not have the right sort of handling for Obaid made far too much use of her in the earlier stages, and it was not surprising to see her beaten out of the first three.

Aasuf accounted for Maharaja and several others in the second division, incidentally showing how difficult it is to follow form in Poona. Prince Edward with more judicious handling should have been nearer the winner than third.

After several unsuccessful attempts Sialkot, unfancied by the majority of backers, got his head in front in the opening event of the day. A poor crowd were in opposition and a notable disappointment was Bahraniba.

Harding also induced Warwick to score in the other division, the grey having run twice previously unplaced. Speculation and Nobility secured the other placings.

Details:—

THE ARABIAN PLATE. Division. I.—Ditance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 350; third Rs. 200. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr J A Wadia's SIALKOT, 8-7, Harding 1
The Chief of Jasdan's JOYFUSS, 9-3, Barnett 2
Mr Syed Mahomed bin Ali's MUYASSAR, 6-10 ed 6-11, Rankin 3
Mr Khalil Ismail" My Hope, 8-11, C Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Kiram 8-4, Akram 8-4, Iajee 8-4, Madha 8-4, Bahraniba 8-1, Andolus 8-1, Old China 7-9 ed 8-0, British Lion 7-9, Khalil Khan 7-9, Jalal 6-10 ed 7-4, Ferro 6-10.

Not run:—The Student Prince 8-5, Bakhtiar 7-9.

The race:—Bahraniba jumped out quickest with Sialkot, My Hope, Akram and British Lion in chase. The last named led Bahraniba and Akram from the fifth furlong, Madha and Rajee being badly placed. In the run home Sialkot came through on the rails to hold at bay the fast finishing Joyfuss. Akram and Bahraniba tired visibly up the straight and were beaten out of the first four.

Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length.

Time:—1 min 55 3|5 secs.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 798-8; Places Rs. 226, Rs. 55-8 and Rs. 39-8.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 201-8; Places Rs. 48-8, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 17.

Favourite:—Akram.

Trainer:—Dr S K Pillay.

THE ARABIAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 350; third Rs. 200. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr J A Wadia's WARWICK, 8-7, Harding 1
Mr H M Mahomed's NOBILITY, 7-5 ed 7-8, Behsman 2
Mr M B Padwardhan's SPECULATION, 7-9, A Clarke 3
Mr M C Patel's Molly King, 8-1, Howell 4

Also ran:—Palavi 9-3, Yuvaraj 9-1, Valentino 8-10, Kantaka 8-7, Orange Blossom 8-6, Sinjar 8-4, Saukat 8-4, Shamal 8-1, Sabab 8-0, Is Zat So 7-11, Arcadia 7-9, Baby Ben 7-9 ed 7-13, Prince Anton 7-5 ed 7-6.

Not run:—Alexander 8-10.

The race:—Shamal and Kantaka dwelt, taking no further part in the race. Valentino went out to make the pace from Molly King, Baby Ben, Warwick and Nobility. Round the turn Warwick went ahead and easily outstayed Nobility and Speculation.

Won by 2 1|2 lengths, 3 lengths, neck.

Time:—1 min 54 4|5 secs.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 40-8; Places Rs. 20-8, Rs. 39 and Rs. 103.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 20; Places Rs. 10, Rs. 30 and Rs. 56-8.

Favourite:—Warwick.

Trainer:—Dr S K Pillay.

THE ARABIAN PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 350; third Rs. 200. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr Eve's FUNNY FACE, 8-13, C Hoyt 1
Mr M B Wacha's MASHAL, 8-4, Khalil 2
Mr J A Wadia's INJEMAN II, 8-5, Harding 3
Mr Haji Ahmed Baghdady's Good Time, 8-8 McQuade 4

Also ran:—Zummar 9-3, White Gold 9-0, Saif 8-13, Mahsub 8-5, Royal Ace 8-11, Khumayassa 8-5, Tajuldowla 8-4, Arrogant 8-4, Vita 8-1, Silver Wand 7-9, Master Colingwood 7-9.

Not run:—Roumania 9-3, Ariff 8-10, Yafar 8-1.

The race:—Injeman II showed out for a space, but Saif soon took charge and led Injeman II, Mashal and Funny Face. Khumayassa was always prominent. Mashal held the advantage as they came round, but Funny Face put in a strong run and easily secured the verdict.

Won by 3|4 length, 1 length, 4 lengths.

Time:—1 min 54 2|5 secs.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 20-8; Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 26 and Rs. 22.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 9-8; Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 13.

Favourite:—Funny Face.

Trainer:—A Hoyt.

THE NEWBRIDGE HANDICAP.

Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr A S Moloobhoy's BALLINALEE, 8-7, Barn 1
Mr Eve's OSBERSTOWN, 8-4, J W Brace 2
Hon Mr R Gujadhar's KING DICK, 7-3, Wright 3
Mr Kelso's Picton, 8-1, Harding 4

Also ran:—Shivaneri 9-7, Weir Bank 8-13, Broken Vow 8-6, Bray Prince 7-12, Fionnuala 7-6, Floral Fete 6-12.

Not run:—Lady Luck 9-4.

The race:—They were all well away. Ballinalee shot out with a good lead chased by Osberstown and King Dick. The favourite was never headed and narrowly dealt with the stout challenge of Osberstown. Fionnuala refused to start and took no part in the race, her rider bringing her back the shortest way round.

Won by short head, 5 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min 14 3|5 secs.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 18-8; Places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 31.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 9; Places Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 13-8.

Favourite:—Ballinalee.

Trainer:—R Wallace.

THE NEWBRIDGE HANDICAP. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr Mahomed Taeki's GOLDEN CHARM, 7-12, Behman 1
Mr A Curlender's ISLAND MAGEE, 9-1, Howell 2
Mr Kelso's HARVARD, 8-0, Harding 3
Mr S C Patel's Puppet, 6-12 ed 7-4, McQuade 4

Also ran:—Helen 9-1, Poland 8-12, Basatski 8-8, Jayanti 8-7 She Might 8-4, Quatre Brass 7-12, Princess Helen 6-12.

Not run:—Sea Lore 9-8.

The race:—Golden Charm got first run and keeping this initial advantage won comfortably from Island Magee and Harvard who were always prominent from flag-fall.

Won by 3|4 length, 1 length, 1|2 length.

Time:—1 min 55 4|5 secs.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 128-8; Places Rs. 24-8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 15.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 44-8; Places Rs. 10, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 7-8.

Favourite:—Harvard.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE SYRIAN PLATE Division I B.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr J Chubildas' AASUF, 8-9, Khalil 1
Mr T Harrison's MAHARAJA, 8-12, Marrable 2
Mr Pine's PRINCE EDWARD, 8-4, Townsend 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ballard, 9-0, Perkins 4

Also ran:—Royal 8-13, Taimurlung 8-11, Gosub 8-11, Amar 8-7, Weldon 8-6, Red Prince 8-6, Dhidha'a 8-4, Rarity 8-4, Walida 8-1.

Not run:—My Bow 8-1, Telafar 8-8.

The race:—Aasuf moved out slowly. Weldon made the running and next in order came Rarity, Prince Edward and Ballard. Weldon retired at the bend leaving Gosub, Rarity and Prince Edward in the van. Close home Maharaja looked a winner, but was displaced by Aasuf who came wth a fine late run on the outside Prince Edward just kept the third placing.

Won by 3|4 length, head, neck.

Time:—1 min 53 2|5 secs.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 94-8; Places Rs. 22, Rs. 76 and Rs. 15.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 39; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 8.

Favourite:—Prince Edward.

Trainer:—M Nusserwanjee.

THE SYRIAN PLATE. Division I A.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr L S Lalvani and Dr Prasram's LUCKY STAR, 9-4, Bullock .. 1
Mr Shantidas Askuran's JODI, 8-5, Bowley 2
Mr H M Mahomed's BUCKNELL, 7-2 ed 7-6, S Black 3
Mr A R H Mahomood's Sheema, 9-0, Obaid 4

Also ran:—Mansoor Beg 9-12, Avar 8-9, Radha'a 8-5, Dilawar Beg 8-2, Kadir Hajaz 7-5, Sarsam 7-6, Anwar 7-6, Garibaldi 7-6, Savage 7-3.

All ran.

The race:—Anwar and Radha'a were the pacemakers from the start. Following at an interval were Kadir Hajaz, Jodi and Bucknell. Sheema moved up to take charge at the half way stage, and showed the way round the turn with Jodi Lucky Star and Bucknell in close order behind. Lucky Star with a clear run on the outside secured the verdict from Jodi who was baulked in his challenging effort.

Won by 3|4 length, short head, 2 1|2 lengths.

Time:—1 min 52 2|5 secs.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 68-8; Places Rs. 29-8, Rs. 22 and Rs. 36.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 56-8; Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 19.

Favourite:—Jodi.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE DUNSTALL HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class II.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's STAR OF INDIA, 9-5, Perkins 1
Mr Eve's SAXPENCE, 8-3, J W Brace 2
Mr Shantidas Askuran's LIPSTOWN, 9-7, Bowley 3
H H Maharaja of Mysore's Polecat, 7-13 ed 8-0, Hill 4

Also ran:—Friargate 9-1, Sunnyville 8-12, Sermon 8-10, Bayonne 8-0, Proud Chieftain 8-7, Agility 8-2, Penecdor 8-2, Crisdolla 8-1, Silver Charm 7-13, Woolworth King 7-11, Newark 7-10, Bright Story 7-4.

Not run:—Wedding Day 9-0, Gallant Gael 8-13, The Typhoon 8-9.

The race:—An excellent start saw Saxpence at the head of the others among whom Friargate and Star of India raced prominently. In the final stretch Star of India challenged and easily prevailed over Saxpence. Lipstown finished stoutly to take a placing.

Won by 1 length, 1|2 length, neck.

Time:—1 min 14 1|5 secs.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 77-8; Places Rs. 27-8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 38.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 359; Places Rs. 37-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 18.

money.

Favourite:—Saxpence.

Trainer:—Sripati.

THE RUFFORD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes II and III.

The Rajah of Parlakimedi's DAWN OF HOPE, 7-11, C Hoyt 1
Mr P B Avasia's GAMVROS, 8-7, A C Walker 2
Mr M B Wacha's BENTOI, 8-1, Burn 3
Mr Eve's Romanesco, 7-8, Donnelly 4

Also ran:—Mount Argos 9-11, Gadget 8-11, Mahbooba 8-11, Cheerful Gift 8-10, Chrysolite 8-9, Jovial William 8-6, Riverine 7-10, Highness 7-12, Wild Gift 7-4, Italian Poet 6-12, De Beers II 6-12, Wasp 6-12.

Not run:—The Little Corporal 8-10.

The race:—First away from the barrier Dawn of Hope led from pillar to post, winning easily. Bentoi and Gamvros, always prominent, took the minor placings with Romanesco in the unremunerative berth.

Won by 2 1|2 lengths, 1 length, 1|2 length.

Time:—1 min 55 3|5 secs.

First tote paid: Win Rs. 45-8; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 52 and Rs. 56-8.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 31-8; Places Rs. 10, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 31-8.

Favourite:—Dawn of Hope.

Trainer:—A Hoyt.

THE SYRIAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 150. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's FRIDAY, 8-5, Perkins 1
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's MOOLTAN, 7-9, Duckenfield 2
Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's YELDRUM, 8-9, Obaid 3
Mr Basheer Mahomed's Asad Pasha, 8-8, Barnett 4

Also ran:—Belan 9-0, Sabiq 8-13, Saifulzaman 8-11, Prince Charlie 8-8, Akra 8-7, May 8-6, White Cross 8-6, Misshan 7-12, Takreet 7-10, Mukden 7-4.

Not run:—Kauze 8-11, Shailan 8-7, Blackberry 8-5, Young Hilal 7-12, Cheerio 7-10, Safety 7-9.

The race:—Akra set the pace to Mooltan, Yeldrum, Friday, May and Asad Pasha. Akra maintained his lead until the turn for home where Friday moved up and overhauling Mooltan won comfortably. Yeldrum kept Asad Pasha out of third place.

Won by 1|2 length, 1 1|2 lengths, 3|4 length.

Time:—1 min 52 1|5 secs.

First tote paid: Win Rs. 92; Places Rs. 28-8, Rs. 155 and Rs. 27-8.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 44-8; Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 45-8 and Rs. 17-8.

Favourites:—May and Yeldrum.

Trainer:—Shripati.

"SCANDAL" AT THE EXCELSIOR

—:o:—

LAURA LA PLANTE IN A TALKING FILM

Remarkable powers of characterisation are displayed by Laura La Plante in the "Scandal", the Universal talking picture now showing at the Excelsior, in which she plays the leading role. The story is of a devoted wife who feels the stirrings of an old-forgotten-love revived by fresh association. A tense and perplexing situation arises, due to her husband's admonition to stop the scandal-monger's withering breath. She is tormented between two alternatives—to allow her old friend to go to the gallows on a murder charge, or face the scandal by confessing her association with him to prove that he was away from the scene of the crime on the day. The picture is accompanied by talking sequences and synchronised music, and Pathe Gazette completes the programme.

"ARYA ABALA"

—:o:—

CONCESSION RATES FOR STUDENT

The Sarvajanik Gujarati Amateurs staged a drama entitled "Arya Abala" at the Baliwala Grand Theatre for the benefit of Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal on the 27th instant. At the request of some gentlemen that drama will be staged for the second and the last time at the very theatre on the 30th instant under the presidentship of Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas. In order that school and college students may avail of this last opportunity, they will be admitted at half the rates on producing a note from the Principal certifying the student as 'bona fide'.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT.

—:o:—

VIEW OF THE SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

In the course of his letter to the Government Mr. Adarbad, Secretary of the Society of Professional Accountant (Bombay) says.

With reference to the Bill to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922. The views of this Society are as hereunder:—

Re: Section (3): This Council is of the opinion that the existing penalties provided under the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, are adequate, and that therefore this Section (3) is not needed as it might in practice operate harshly against persons who may make default in complying with some of the provisions of Section 22 or Section 23 through inadvertence and without any dishonest motives.

Re: Section (4): In connection with the insertion of new Section 23-A (2), this Council notes that no provision has been made for assessment to Super Tax of accumulated profits which had remained undistributed in the past with a view to avoid Super Tax in the hands of the shareholder. The Council is of the opinion that an additional provision in this direction is necessary.

Re: Section (7): The Council is emphatically of the opinion that appeals to the Board of Referees as provided in the proposed Section 33-A should also be allowed under the new Section against any decision or order passed under Section 24 A, Section 31, Section 32, and against any order prejudicial to an assessee under Section 33. The Accountancy Profession in India generally considers that it is most desirable that there should be appeals on points of fact arising out of the decisions or order of the revenue authorities and further that there should be an additional cheaper form of appeal on points of law than that afforded at present by an appeal to the High Court, as provided under Section 66 of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922. It is therefore suggested that the proposed Section 33A, sub-section (1), should be redrafted along the following lines:—

"Within one month of the passing of an order under Section 23 A or Section 31 or Section 32 or of an order prejudicial to an assessee under Section 33, the assessee in respect of whom the order was passed may lodge an appeal in the office of the Commissioner."

We also think that in sub-section (4) of the proposed new Section 33-A provision should be made that a copy of the dicision of the Board of Referees should be supplied to the assessee free of charge together with a copy of the dissenting minutes, if any.

This Council would suggest that in sub-section (6) of the proposed Section 33-A after the word "business" the words "or accountancy" be added in order that the Commissioner may have an opportunity of appointing a qualified member of the Accountancy Profession if it is so desirable or expedient.

This Council would further suggest that in Section 61 of the Indian Income Tax Act, after the word "authority" the words "or the Board of Referees" should be added.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' COTTON ASSOCIATION.

A paper on "Salesmanship in the Cotton Trade" will be read by Mr. Murarji J. Vaidya, to-day (Thursday), at 2-15 p.m. at the Sydenham College premises. Prof. M. J. Antia, will preside.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

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WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Excessive heat continues Texas. Slight rain Amarillo District entire belt partly cloudy. Between midnight and daybreak. No precipitation. Weather cooler. Eastern belt.

FOOTBALL

—:o:—

ROVERS CUP FINAL

WARWICKS WIN BY FOUR GOALS.

There was a huge crowd present on the Cooperage on Wednesday evening to witness the Final of the Rovers Cup Tournament between the Duke of Wellington's Regiment and the Royal Warwicks. A large contingent of the Wellingtons had come down from Ahmednagar and unprecedented scenes of enthusiasm prevailed. Sympathy was evenly divided and a strong partisan though very healthy spirit ruled the crowd. The local team won and fully deserved to by four goals to nil. Their opponents were unlucky in having what certainly looked a goal disallowed early in the first half, and possibly this had a great bearing on the game.

Adopting clever short passing tactics the Warwicks played good football, with every member of the team co-operating well. Against this the Wellingtons exploited the long passing game characterized by plenty of boot. They had their chances, but failed to make good use of them.

Only a few minutes after the start Day, the visitors' centre-forward, headed in the ball which struck the under-part of the cross-bar and appeared to cross the goal line. The incident, however, was not noticed and the game proceeded. A few minutes later Robinson scored with a stinging shot which Lockwood failed to hold.

The visitors tried hard to equalize and the rest of the period saw them playing well. The interval arrived with the Warwicks leading by the only goal.

The second half began evenly, the ball being swung about at a rare pace. Half way through the moiety Robinson centred well to draw Lockwood out in an attempt to intercept. The goalie, however, missed the ball, giving Elson an opportunity to dash up and bang the ball into an open goal from an acute angle.

After this the Wellingtons seemed to have given up hope and the game lost much of its interest. Udall tricked Roberts cleverly and centred for Cox to head in the third goal, and the winger himself added the fourth as the result of a good passing movement. The game came to an end soon after with the Warwicks comfortable winners.

Sir Reginald Spence gave a brief speech after the match, tracing out the course of the Tournament this season and congratulating winners and losers alike on the fine spirit they had shown. Mrs. R. E. Odling then distributed the trophies and prizes.

Result:—

Royal Warwicks ..... 4 goals.
Duke of Wellington's Regt. Nil.

The teams were:—

Royal Warwicks:—Glover, Rushton and Barnes, Oughton, Smith and Guest, Udall, Lowe, Elson, Cox and Robinson.

Duke of Wellington's Regiment:—Lockwood, Butterworth and Roberts, Hall, Sullivan and Bamford, Knight, Hawthorne, Day, Osbourne and Basford.

Referee:—A. D. Lowe.

"OH KAY"

—:o:—

BANVARD'S COMPANY AGAIN!

—:o:—

"Oh Kay!" was played to a good house at the Opera by the Banvard Musical Comedy Company on Wednesday night. This play has already become popular in Bombay since the time it was first presented here by the same company, and a detailed description of it would be superfluous.

It is essentially a piece containing the freshest of humour and a number of the most amusing and complicated situation possible, and the Banvard Company got the very best out of it.

Ednay Ray's acrobatic dancing was one of the best "turns" of the evening while Edgar Stanmore as the bottlegger was an undoubted success. Cherry Wylmott and Jack Desmonde in particular and the rest of the Company not forgetting the Banvard Young Ladies contributed their share to the success and earned the fine ovation they got at the end.

To-morrow night the same play will be repeated while on Friday and Saturday night the company will present their new production entitled. "On with the Show," starring Estelle Rose.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Bangalore.—It is understood that Government of India have approved of Mysore Government's proposal to construct a dam across the Arkavati River at Thippogondahalli, twenty miles off Bangalore with a view to providing more certain and larger supply of water both to the city and civil and military station.—A. P.

Bangalore.—Found guilty of breach of trust as a public servant and falsification of records in respect of four post office cash certificates aggregating to Rs. 4,000, the Station Magistrate sentenced on Tuesday T. C. Palmon, Senior Postal Official, to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1929.

Sovereignty of the People

—:o:—

If the progress towards Responsible Government is very slow in British India, that in the Indian States is far more so. And what is worse with the States, even their future constitutional progresss is extremely uncertain and may remain so for years, unless the States people determine betimes to assert their birth-right. The administration reports of the various States that come to us from time to time dwell at great length on the benefits conferred on the people with the aid of their own money and cleverly gloss over unfulfilled obligations. There are exceptions but they are very few. With hardly any exception the reports are studiously silent about the constitutional rights of the people and the Rulers' obligations to introduce self-governing institutions in their States.

We have now before us the Administration Report of the Nizam's Dominions for the year ending October 1927 and the Report of the Bhavnagar State for the year 1927-28. Both the reports have several good features. Both the States are making fair efforts to confer more benefits upon the people by way of education, medical relief and the like. But the efforts leave much to be desired. In a large State like Hyderabad one is surely entitled to expect more than 43 high schools. And there can be no excuse for the non-introduction of compulsory primary education, when several lesser States have forged far ahead in respect of mass education. It is a pity that in the Premier State of India only 16 out of 100 persons of school-going age receive any kind of instruction. In this respect Bhavnagar is much better off, where about 45 per cent. of children of school-going age are under instruction. Bhavnagar also scores heavily against Hyderabad in respect of Prohibition. The consumption of liquor is high and persistent in the latter State, while Bhavnagar is now completely dry, though one is painfully surprised to find that the free use of opium and ganja is still permitted and that the consumption of both the drugs has slightly increased during the year under review. Both the Reports are scrupulously silent about constitutional progress in the near future, and Responsible Government is not recognised even as an ideal.

One reason why even the ideal of good government, as distinct from self-government, is not fully realised is that good government in a modern State is rarely practicable without the stimulus of Self-Government. This is as true as to say that good government is no substitute for self-government. Of many Indian States it may be said that there is neither good government nor self-government in them. As the people suffer most from such a state of things they must spare no efforts to assert their rights. The sympathy and co-operation of their fellow-countrymen in British India are assured to them for obvious reasons. The Sovereignty of the People is now a recognised principle and no Ruler, no Empire can long resist the organised will of the People.

Valuable Suggestion

—:o:—

Speaking at the Rotary Club, Calcutta, on Tuesday, Mr. G. L. Mehta, Manager of the Calcutta Office of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, made a valuable suggestion, the prompt acceptance of which by Government will give a much-needed encouragement to concers engaged in carrying water-borne traffic in this country. As was pointed out in a series of special articles by a well-informed correspondent in the "Chronicle" some months ago, the attitude of the Government in developing water-ways in India has been during the last fifty years stepmotherly. They have shown a notorious partiality for the railways. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce recently drew the urgent attention of Government to the necessity of formulating a definite policy for the development of water-ways Mr. Mehta emphasized this urgent need and his suggestion that a Ministry of Transport should be immediately established with a view to co-ordinate the various transport services in the country deserves enthusiastic support from the popular representatives in the Central Legislature, who should urge upon the Government of India the necessity of carrying out this long delayed reform. In developing the transport services the railways have long enjoyed unfair privileges and concessions to the detriment of concernes engaged in water-borne traffic. Justice to the latter will call into healthy activity a good deal of indigenous enterprise.

Appeal to Mr. Jinnah

—:o:—

We are glad Mr. M. C. Chagla, Secretary, Bombay Provincial Muslim League, fully endorses the suggestion of "The Chronicle" that the next session of the All-India Muslim League should be held at Lahore, the venue of the Congress, and that it should be presided over by Mr. Jinnah, the permanent President of the League. In a communication, published elsewhere, Mr. Chagla also says: "If Mr. Jinnah will forgive me for saying so, in keeping aloof from public life and assuming the role of strict and rigid neutrality he is losing a great opportunity of rendering important and invaluable services both to the country and to the Muslim community." We agree with Mr. Chagla that the Muslim League occupies a central "strategic" position between the Muslim Conference and the Muslim Nationalist Party and that for this very reason Mr. Jinnah can do a great deal to rally all Nationalist Muslim groups. But Mr. Jinnah can do this only by giving up forthwith his role of rigid neutrality and resuming the negotiations for a communal settlement which were abruptly terminated at the National Convention. The least he can do immediately is to invite a joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the League and the Muslim Nationalist Party and to help the Committees arrive at a common understanding about Muslim claims.

Mr. Snowden Scores

—:o:—

The firm attitude taken at the Hague by Mr. Snowden has produced satisfactory results for Britain. The total unconditional annuity which Britain secures under the agreement reached at last between the Allies of the Great War reaches the stupendous figure of 96,000,000 marks, and nearly 80 per cent of Mr. Snowden's demands have been satisfied. The twin problem of the evacuation of the Rhineland has also been finally settled. M. Briand promising Dr. Stresemann that the last French soldier will be evacuated from the occupied territory by June 30 of next year. This assurance will give great satisfaction in Germany and the welcome revision of French attitude on the subject of the Rhineland evacuation will rightly be regarded in that country as the result of the earlier British declaration that whatever France and Belgium may do, Britain was determined to withdraw her troops from the Rhineland. The British success at the Hague is a great feather in the cap of the MacDonald Government.

WHAT IS RELIGION?

—:o:—

THE MOST MISUNDERSTOOD FACTOR OF HUMAN LIFE

(BY N. V. S.)

The one fundamental and central idea underlying what is called religion is the idea of some superhuman energy, power, force, or existence which people all the world over call "God". All the eternal verities are supposed to be inherent in God, and radiate from Him beyond Space and Time and without a Begin or an End. From this supposition, religion is defined as a code of morality, conventionally called "virtues," which helps humanity on its march to realise the ultimate goal. That is to say, religion is accepted as the royal road which leads to self realisation, which is popularly called the Kingdom of God.

ESSENTIALLY THE SAME.

Religion being a quintessence of eternal verities is ethereal and immutable. It is essentially an emotion. It is absolutely unaffected by laws of Nature unlike matter. It is the same all over the world. The true religion of a Hindu, a Mahomedan, a Parsi, a Christian, a Jew, a Negro, an Esquimaux, a Nomad, is the same. It is nonsense to say that the religion of a Hindu is different from that of a Mahomedan or that the religion of a Parsi is different from that of a Christian. One who has a sense of what true religion is, will never speak of "different religions." To him, there is only one religion, the universal religion. A truly religious man will never talk of religion as a matter of consequence, or as distinct from his everyday routine of duties nor will he desire to appear religious. In fact, religion will be the least talked of in the world if people have a clear understanding as to what it is.

DEFIES DEFNITION.

When we critically examine the religious condition of the world, we arrive at a most disappointing and unsatisfactory result. We find that the world is unquestionably irreligious. No nation or community, barring, of course, a few individuals, seems to have acquired or developed a sense of "true religion" using the expression as an antithesis to the "so-called religion." The acts which generally pass for as religious are really acts of irreligion and the persons who pass for as religious are really either hypocrites or fanatics. Nothing but a clear understanding of what "religion" is will effect an improvement in the religious condition of the world.

Religion being a highly abstract subject is not by the very nature of it easily comprehensible and, therefore, it defies a clear definition. There are as many definitions of it as there are communities in the world. It's

(Continued on page 11.)

PROBLEM OF BRITISH GUIANA

—:o:—

INDIAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE AFRICAN

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

VI*

Gradually all over the world, in different parts, Africans and Indians are coming closer together on account of the migration of the different races of mankind. Probably, my own experience of the relationship which now exists between Africans and Indians is more extensive than that of others, for it now covers not only what I have seen in Africa, but also what I have seen more recently in America.

VARYING OUTLOOK.

First of all, it is necessary to make the distinction between Indians who are Mussalmans and Indians who are Hindus; for there appears to me a distinct difference of outlook due to the religion. The Mussalman for instance has no religious compunction about marriage with African women, he is quite ready to take a wife from among them, if he needs one, and I have come across really happy marriages of this kind even though they are somewhat rare. The orthodox Hindu, on the other hand, practically never marries anyone who is African by race; he never even thinks of doing so. In all my long experience I can never remember a single marriage or even co-habitation of this description; the same was noticeable in Fiji, where no Hindu ever married a native Fijian.

RACIAL SENTIMENTS.

Apart from this religious difference, which sometimes is very marked, there are obviously racial sentiments on both sides which have to be considered. On the side of the Indian, the present attitude towards the African may be described as one of benevolent neutrality. He has no feeling whatever against the African; but I have not seen any real attraction towards the African. I would also add this, that these neutral sentiments are reciprocated by the Africans towards the Indians. There is nothing in the Indian character which specially attracts the African. At the same time there is nothing which repels the African.

AMICABLE INDO-AFRICAN RELATIONS.

Thus, on ordinary occasions, the two races settle down amicably side by side without any intermixture. They greet one another in a friendly manner, but practically never enter one another's houses. The domestic life on both sides is a thing apart.

Politically also, there is at present no desire for amalgamation. I do not think that in any land I have visited the Indians and Africans would be likely to form either a combined Labour Union or a combined Political Organisation. Personally when I have been questioned, I have urged rather what I have called "parallel" Unions, for it seemed to be courting failure to attempt anything at present.

RESENTMENT AGAINST WHITE DOMINANCE.

One point has been clear to me on every side. The African has felt very deeply the oppression of the White Man. His race consciousness is being stirred up to white heat against this oppression. There are likely to be serious up-risings in different parts of the world. If in any country the idea

(Continued on page 11)

*Previous articles appeared on 12th, 14th, 17th, 21st and 28th instant.

Notes of the Day

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John Bull's Ways.

We learn—without surprise—that the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution, fully supporting the steps taken by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon "to ensure safeguards against discriminatory legislation" in any new constitution of India. This was to be expected and perhaps was all prearranged. We would not be surprised if other British Chambers of Commerce follow suit one after another. And why should one expect that vested interests would surrender without so much as a protest? But the world knows too well whether John Bull is fighting for justice to all or for his own monopoly, acquired through almost every species of injustice. If British businessmen persist in not listening to reason, they should be plainly told that, whatever concessions may be given to them as a matter of courtesy, Indians will not tolerate any constitutional limitations on their sovereignty.

Creeping Death.

It is difficult to read without a sympathetic pang the reports of the sufferings of the hunger-strikers in Lahore. Jatin Das seems to be dying by inches. His brain benumbed, one leg paralysed, he is too weak even to open his eyes. Heaven knows what will be his fate before these lines see the light of day. And what is true of him today may be true of his fellow-sufferers to-morrow. Are they to be allowed to die as if their demand for humane treatment were impossible? For all their sufferings and perhaps death the British Government will be held primarily responsible before God and man. But Indians cannot escape all responsibility.

Why This Intrusion?

The "Nagpur Guardian" understands that the present officiating Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces will shortly be allowed to transfer his activities to another Province. Bombay is understood to have been selected for the exercise of Mr. Beckett's talents. He is rumoured to be the next Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency. If the rumour is founded on fact, Bombay will be entitled to regard this intrusion of an officer from another Province as nothing less than an insult. Education is a Transferred subject, and Indians can be trusted to direct the education of their own children without impairing efficiency. Lack of efficiency amongst Indians is the one great hypocritical argument advanced by the bureaucracy to shut out the children of the soil from a large number of responsible posts which require directive ability and in which alone there is the possibility of showing that the incumbent can exercise successfully initiative and control.

True Reform.

There is plenty of indigenous talent available in the Bombay Educational Service to take charge of directing public instruction in this Presidency. Is it the case that the officer most senior in the I.E.S., when the present European incumbent of the Director's post retires happens to be an Indian and therefore a foreigner is to be indented from another Province? If the Minister of Education in the Government of Bombay agrees to this he will be stultifying his position and he will be showing by his consent to the proposal that he acquiesces in the arrogant claim of the bureaucracy that Indians cannot take charge of their own education. The true line of reform by the way, in regard to this matter lies in abolishing the post of Director of Public Instruction altogether replacing it by a Secretaryship of Education. The Minister should have under him a Board of Education with a Secretary as the head of the Executive and the Secretary must be an Indian.

Where He Was.

The editor was furious. "Are you the chump who wrote up the county ball?" he said to the quaking reporter. "Oh, you are? Well, look here. 'Among the pretty girls in the room was Colonel Oldnut'. Nice rubbish that is. The Colonel is a man, I suppose, isn't he?" "He may be", said the reporter brazenly, "but that is where he was".

CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

—:o:—

RUMOURS ABOUT COL. LAWRENCE CONTRADICTED

ALLEGED PROPAGANDA AGAINST PIR KARAM SHAH

Maulana Sayed Habib of the "Siyasat" Lahore, has issued the following statement to the press:

On my arrival in Bombay in connection with the Khilafat work, I was surprised to learn that Bombay papers were giving currency to the silly rumour that Sayed Karam Shah was the famous Col. Lawrence in disguise. I wish to contradict this. I met him first at Packpattan (Punjab) at the death anniversary of the Urs of Baba Farid Shakarganj. Later I met him at Piran Kalyar, near Roorki at the 'Urs' of Hazrat Sahib, and I have met him very often at Lahore and Amritsar. From what I have seen of him, I can say that he is not a European. He knows very little English if any at all.

PROPAGANDA.

The Government of the Punjab gave a direct lie to the rumour that he was in the C. I. D. This silly propaganda was started against him by a well known mercenary journalist of Lahore in the hope of black mailing the Pir Sahib and as he was not successful, he continued the nefarious propaganda. Pir Sahib prays regularly and as a man he is good. I do not know if he does or does not posses any super human power as I have never felt the necessity of finding that out. Calling him Lawrence is a dangerous game which once almost cost the Pir Sahib his life, and I would ask my brother journalists to think twice before publishing a baseless rumour likely to endanger the life of a person who wishes no harm to any body. The Bombay Government should not remain silent till a life is lost on account of this mean propaganda.

INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION

—:o:—

H. WARD OF BANDRA MUNICIPALITY DISCONTENTED

BANDRA, Aug 25.

At a largely attended public meeting of the residents and rate-payers of the H. Ward of Bandra Municipality held under the Presidentship of Mr. K. Natrajan in the Municipal School Hall, Bandra on Sunday last the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. "This meeting of the residents and rate-payers of H. Ward is of opinion that having regard to the population, number of voters, area and importance, the present representation of this ward on the Municipal Board is inadequate and inequitable."

2. "This meeting recommends that the number of Councillors allotted to this ward be increased in proportion to its population, or the number of voters and if necessary, the present electoral wards of the Municipality be defined anew with a view to ensure fair and proper representation of all interests having regard to the changed conditions of the town.

3. "This meeting requests the Municipality to submit to Government its proposals at an early date on the above points.

4. "This meeting appoints the following committee with powers to co-opt and to give effect to the resolutions passed to-day and to take all other necessary steps required in the matter:"

Messrs. K. Natrajan (Chairman), Leo Rodrigues, G. M. Gupte, M. L. Dahanukar, Khan Bahadur H. J. Antia, Messrs. Hiralal Desai, K. D. Rane, Rao Saheb Jawher Motiram, Messrs. D. Abreo, V. T. Joshi, G. N. Shrotri, (Honorary Secretary).

Sir Percy Lorain who is succeeding Lord Lloyd as High Commissioner in Egypt left London on Tuesday to make up his post.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—While going for a bath at Revaron Bay near Padstow, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labour, fell on some pebbles and fractured an ankle. She was removed to the nursing home at Bodmin.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Sir Thomas Lipton, veteran yachtman and founder of the firm which bears his name, left London on Tuesday for America to make final arrangements for his fifth attempt to win back for this country the America cup—the yachting trophy for which he has been competing since 1899 without success.—B. O. W.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Rugby.—The "Daily Mail" states that the Prince of Wales who has been flying regularly for some years and has often handled the controls in the air has now become a competent air pilot and recently made frequent flights in the company of Squadron Leader Don who has a reputation of being one of the cleverest and safest of English pilots.—B. O. W.

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

—:o:—

THE KEY PROBLEM

(From a Correspondent.)

It is no misuse of language to say that the Hindu-Moslem problem is the key problem in Indian politics, and will have to be solved before the two great communities can make themselves—and a number of lesser communities—into an Indian nation Indeed, the statement would be a platitude if the truth of it were not so constantly ignored.

Nobody who studied the Press reports of the evidence given in India before the Simon Commission can fail to have been deeply, even painfully, impressed by the ubiquitous and inevitable recurrence in it of inter-communal antagonisms leading to a host of claims and counter-claims. And, no matter how perfunctory the study or reading of the evidence may have been, it must have shown that there is now something more in the age-old enmity between Hindus and Mohamedans than mere religious intolerance. Riots between partisans belonging to the two communities have not been so frequent during the past few months as they were two or three years ago, but to the careful observer this coming of comparatively peace does not mean that the old antagonism is quiescent.

On the contrary, it is a sign that the protagonists of the two communities, and even the mass of their followers, are now concerned with fundamentals.

The advent of responsible self-government, foreshadowed for the future by the Government of India Act of 1919, has brought about the beginnings of a struggle between the two communities for what will prove ultimately to be nothing less than the control of political power in the Central Government and in particular provinces. The appointment of the Statutory Commission has crystalized Hindu and Mohamedan opinion on these fundamental oppositions into clear, definite, and hitherto irreconcilable demands.

All these may seem sweeping statements, but their truth can be tested by reference to one of the most notable—indeed, apart from the appointment of the Statutory Commission, perhaps the most notable—of recent political events in India: the publication a year ago of the document generally known as the Nehru Report. This document contains the sketch of a political constitution for India and was drawn up by a committee of the All-Parties' Conference, a body composed of delegates from the most of the recognized political parties and schools of political thought in India.

THE NEHRU REPORT.

Since the autumn of 1927 this body had been in more or less continuous session, engaged in considering the solution of the Hindu-Mohamedan problem. In despair of reaching any solution in open conference, and in order to avoid the disastrous consequences of a public confession of failure, the delegates appointed a small committee, under the chairmanship of the veteran Congress politician Pandit Motilal Nehru, to devise, in the calmer atmosphere of private discussion, some plan of a political constitution for India which might receive the maximum amount of agreement from both Hndus and Mohamedans, no matter what ther brand of politics. A second motive in the desire of the All-Parties' Conference for a widely agreed plan of a Constitution was the growing feeling among those who had boycotted the Statutory Commission that their case ought to be presented to the Commission and the British Parliament. If this could not be done directly, by leading evidence before Sir John Simon and his British and Indian colleagues, then it must be done indirectly by publishing a document embodying their ideas and demands.

In these circumstances and for these reasons the Nehru Report was given to the world. It was loudly acclaimed as the demand of united India by newspapers of the Congress Party persuasion—that is to say, by the great majority of Indian newspapers—and was strenuously pressed on the Indian public by leading Hindu politicians in special sessions of the All-Parties' Conference and at the All-India National Congreses last December. But from the very first every Mohamedan politician of any importance in India fiercely resisted the recommendation which formed the crux of the Nehru Report—namely, the proposal to merge the existing separate Hindu and Mohamedan electorates, for the Provincial and Central Legislatures, into joint electorates in which members should be chosen by the suffrages of all the communities in India. And, more than this, the Mohamedan leaders, of all shades of opinion, put forth certain counter-proposals to which Hindu leaders, particularly those belonging to the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, object every whit as strongly as Mohamedans object to the joint electorate.

In effect the Mohamedans want the next Constitution to make provision for Mohamedan supremacy over a large part of India by ensuring Mohamedan majorities in the Legislative Councils of Bengal and the Punjab; by making Sind, with its large Mohamedan majority, into a separate province; and by giving provincial status to the North-West Frontier and Baluchistan, where practically the whole population is Mohamedan. Also they want one-third of the seats in the Central Legislature to be reserved for Mohamedans. In support of these demands the whole Mohamedan comunity has now closed its ranks, and extremists like the Ali Brothers, Independents like Mr. Jinnah and Maulvi Mohammad Yakub, the Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly, and the leaders of the right wing like Sir Mohammad Shafi and Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan in the Punjab and the Ghaznavis and Suhrawardys in Bengal are now standing solidly together—a development unthinkable little more than a year ago.

A new body—the All-Moslem Parties' Conference, presided over by His Highness the Aga Khan—came into existence in January to demolish the Nehru Report and to press the claims mentioned above, which the leaders of the Conference regard as the very least which is necessary to protect Mohamedan interests and ensure the prosperity of the community in the future. Naturally, this attitude has caused a stiffening of opinion among Hindus, and the two communities are now ranged in opposition on absolutely fundamental issues —"Times" (London.)

Rangoon,—Mr. Yusoof D. Motala, B.A., who severed his connection with the "Rangoon Daily News" sometime ago has rejoined the paper as the Editor-in-Chief.—A. P.

WEDNESDAY'S HOLIDAY CELEBRATION

—:o:—

SPECIAL POLICE PRECAUTIONS

OWNERS' ADVICE TO WORKERS TO RESUME WORK

The police force was considerably augmented on Wednesday in the mill area, owing to "Krishna Jayanti" celebrations.

The assault on Mr. V. K. Tawade, Secretary, G. K. Union, on Tuesday, has excited the followers of the "Red Flag", and in order that they may not come in collision while going about the town with the party of "Govinda dancers" with that of the hostile party, the police had to make special arrangement by posting armed police at different centres.

The mill-owners have posted huge posters at their mills intimating the strikers that the strike is practically broken. That a number of men are coming from their villages to join their former work and if the strikers did not join their work too at once, they would lose it as the same would be filled up by other men.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT MARRIAGE FESTIVAL

—:o:—

7 CHILDREN DEAD; MANY WOUNDED

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

Harrowing account of a terrific explosion in a marriage festival resulting in the death of seven children and serious injuries to many is reported from a village near Mayavaram. It is stated that while oil was being pumped to a gas light brought for the occasion, the tube in it burst with a terrific sound and the gas which thereupon escaped got ignited and struck about 25 children who were collected around for sight-seeing. —Free Press.

A GALAXY OF TALENTED ARTISTES

—:o:—

THE BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY IN BOMBAY

The Banvard Musical Comedy Company which has been drawing crowded houses at the Opera House are closing their Bombay season on Sunday next with a farewell performance of "Rose Marie" which has already had a record run of more than a week. An attraction of the performances is the great variety of entertainment provided—exquisite dances, songs and comic turns, charming music and beautiful scenery.

The extraordinary success of the company is due to a rare combination of Artistes. Among the new-comers who have considerably strengthened the company is the charming Miss Thelma Burness who went on the stage as a child and is now hardly out of her teens. Her vivacious acting and delightful singing as the heroine in "Rose Marie" put her in the front rank, and her present achievement is only a promise of greater perfection as her art matures in course of time. Miss Burness began her stage career in the ballet in Australia. She then joined the famous J. C. Williamson and Co., playing such parts as "Patricia" in "Katja the Dancer," "Rose" in "Sally," the lead in "Queen High" and "Tip Toes", etc. She has just finished playing the principal girl in pantomine in Glasgow.

Miss Estelle Rose is the daughter of Max Rosenthal, the celebrated Jewish actor of America. She specialises in character cameos of different nationalities, especially Jewish and Italian. Miss Rose has been engaged in revue work, and has starred all over the world.

Miss Cherry Wylmot is a gifted commedienne, having had a varied career on the London stage. Miss Claire Leslie, the "Personality Girl" achieved fresh successes on the London stage after her last trip to the East. Miss Edna Ray is exquisite in her dances.

A GREAT SINGER.

Mr. Alec Kelleway who plays the hero in "Rose Marie" has a world-wide reputation and has a wonderful voice. His songs in the Banvard repertoire have received the most enthusiastic and repeated *encores*. He has also great talents as a comedian. He starred in London at the Hippodrome in "Brighter Blackpool," and was also second lead in "Round in Fifty" with George Robey.

PAVLOVA'S PARTNER.

Leon Kellaway, brother of Alec Kellaway, was the first male partner of Pavlova with whom he toured in most of the countries of the world. After serving his apprenticeship in the famous Russian Ballet, he partnered the renowned Lydia Kyasht. Edgar Stanmore who has appeared at most of the London theatres is the star comedian of the Banvard's, and his delightful drolleries have been one of the most entertaining features of the shows. Len Walker comes to the East with many successes to his credit, including appearances with Pelisier's Follies" and at the Alhambra Wyudham's and the Garrick theatres in London.

TRANSHIPMENT ON KOHAT-THALL RAILWAY STOPPED

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 27.

The Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Rawalpindi, wires under date August 27:—

"Due to heavy rain and flood in Kanki river between Raisan and Chikarkote on the Kohat-Thall Railway transhipment of passenger and light parcels is also stopped till further notice."—Free Press.

HON. MR. W. F. HUDSON

—:o:—

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary states that "His Majesty the King-Emperor of India having appointed the Hon. Mr. Walter Frank Hudson, to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay in the room and place of the Hon. Sir Louis Rieu, the Hon. Mr. Walter Frank Hudson has on the afternoon of the 27th instant (Tuesday) taken upon himself the execution of his office."

REFORMATION NOT PUNISHMENT THE OBJECT

—:o:—

BORSTAL SCHOOLS IN PRESIDENCY

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Bombay Government Gazette dated Tuesday states:—

The following report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill to provide for the establishment of Borstal schools in the Presidency of Bombay, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, are, published for general information:—

Bill No. XIX of 1929.—A Bill to provide for the establishment of Borstal schools in the Presidency of Bombay.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

We the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XIX of 1929 (A Bill to provide for the establishment of Borstal schools in the Presidency of Bombay), have the honour to report as follows:—

We have carefully considered the bill and have made a few changes therein. The reasons for the principal changes are noted against the clauses in which they occur.

Clause 6.—We have throughout the bill substituted the words "found guilty" for the word "convicted" so as to free the young delinquent as far as possible from the stigma attaching to the word "convicted."

We have substituted the words "or is liable to imprisonment for failure to give security under Chapter VIII" for the words "or of an offence punishable under Chapter VIII" as describing more accurately the circumstances under which a person is sent to jail under the said chapter of the Criminal Procedure Code.

REFORMATION THE PRIMARY INTENTION.

We have deleted the words "repression of crime" in order to emphasize the fact that the primary intention of this legislation is the reformation of the offender.

We think that before an offender is ordered to be detained in a Borstal school his parents or guardians should be given an opportunity of being heard in the matter. We have accordingly made the necessary change in the proviso to this clause.

Clause 8.—We are of opinion that the powers under this Act should not ordinarily be exercised by second class magistrates, but may be exercised by a sub-divisional magistrate even if he happens to be a second class magistrate. We have amended the clause accordingly.

Clause 9.—As it is intended that a person on failure to furnish security should be liable to be detained in a Borstal school, we have proposed that if a magistrate not empowered to pass an order under this measure has such a person before him, he should, if he thinks fit, send such a person to the district magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate, as the case may be, in order that he may be dealt with under this Act, if the latter so desires.

Clause 19.—We have provided that the rules to be framed under this Act should be made after previous publication and should be placed on the table of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Clause 20.—We think that the Governor in Council should have power to remove any disqualification on account of an order of detention under this Act not only on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Visiting Committee, but also otherwise on making such enquiries or calling for such reports as he deems fit.

We recommend that this report together with the minutes of dissent, if any, and the Bill as amended be published in English, Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, and Urdu in the "Bombay Government Gazette", and in Sindhi in the "Sind Official Gazette."

The report is signed by Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, and Messrs. N. E. Nevle, W. C. Tudor-Owen, D. D. Nanavati, E. W. Trotman, E. E. Doyle, R. G. Pradhan, A. C. Owen, R. S. Asavale, G. A. D. Wasif, and Syed Munawar.

§The signatures of Mr. B. G. Pahalajani and Khan Bahadur S. N. Bhutto will be notified when received.

CRICKET IN JALGAON.

From A Correspondent).

JALGAON, Aug. 27.

A friendly cricket match was played between the G. S. High Schoool and the City School of Dhulia, yesterday, on ground of the G. S. High School.

The home team batting first lost, their first four wickets very cheaply but Master H. G. Dutia with his all-round play and Master U. P. Anjaria, (not out 48 runs) with his brilliant driver and hits played very confidently. The home team scored 122 runs while the visitors replied with only 57 runs, thus the visitors lost by 65 runs.

AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

—:o:—

'HUMANE DOCUMENT', SAYS, "PIONEER"

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

The "Pioneer" commenting on the Age of Consent Committee's recommendations says:—

"The Age of Consent Committee have published their Report and it is a humane document which reflects the greatest credit upon the investigators and which shall be read by everybody interested in the future of India and we have not the slightest hesitation in urging most strongly that its recommendations should at the earliest possible moment be placed on the Statute Book. The good intenions of the Government towards India and the real value of the contribution of orthodoxy towards the nation will be judged by the manner, in which they deal with the recommendations of this Report."—Free Press.

GLORY OF INDIA'S ANCIENT CULTURE

—:o:—

WE MUST HAVE FAITH IN OURSELVES, SAYS PROF. RADHAKRISHNAN

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

"What is it we require political freedom for? India stands for a great ideal. We require freedom to express that ideal. If, therefore, Swaraj is necessary, it is much more necessary that we should preserve our own self. It is impossible to get political freedom unless we have faith in ourselves and in our ancient culture", said Prof. Radhakrishnan presiding over the 13th annual meeting of the Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad held at the University Institute Hall.

TEST OF SUCCESS.

"The test of success", continued the Professor, of civilization is neither building of sky scrapper nor flying by air but the length of conscious continuity of culture. It is India alone whose culture goes beyond several milleniums. It is through the efforts of centuries that India has evolved a particular kind of genius. It is our duty to preserve those springs of vitality which have preserved our civilization through the inroads of time. It is the function of Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad to keep the torch of that civilisation burning, and as such it fulfilled a very useful mission and it should be their duty to see that the institution is allowed to grow.

INDIA'S ANCIENT CULTURE.

While speaking of ancient culture, Prof. Radhakrishnan said that he did not defend thereby the ultra-conservative attitude of a section of Pundits who oppose innovation on misconception of things. Our ancient teachers were so many creative prophets and their teachings connotated perpetual progress. It would, therefore, be pure short-sightedness not to accommodate ourselves to changing circumstances.—Free Press.

FIGHTING WASTING DISEASES

—:o:—

KARNATAK HEALTH INSTITUTES, PROPOSED SANATORIUM

(From a Correspondent).

BELGAUM, Aug. 26.

A crowded meeting presided over by Mr. Macgregor, Commissioner, S. D., was held yesterday evening in Laxmi Cinema Theatre to acquaint the Belgaum public with the aims and objects of the Institute comprising a general Hospital and a Sanatorium, proposed to be opened in the vicinity of Hukeri Road station on M. S. M. Ry. between Miraj and Belgaum.

Dr. Kokatnur explained at length the objects of the Institute. They were to open a general hospital and a sanitorium at the above named place. He impressed the necessity for such Institutes in view of the fact that wasting diseases like consumption were making rapid inroads upon society and exacting heavy toll of life. Well equipped Institutes conducted on scientific lines were an imperative necessity. Karnatak singularly lacked such institutions. The place selected had a bracing climate and water supply of wonderfully curative properties. Many cases of consumptions cured were well known and gentlemen like Mr. Kanade (a pleader) were living and walking advertisements of the quality of the place. Government in consideration of the charitable objects were pleased to grant a waste land measuring 80 acres at a nominal price of Rs. 300 plus Rs. 11 as annual assessment.

Dr. Savnur said that Dr. Kokatnur who had very deservedly earned in Belgaum within a short period a reputation as an expert surgeon had been prevailed upon to offer his services to the Institution. Belgaum, his native district, was singularly lucky in securing his services at a great sacrifice to himself.

Mr. Macgregor, in concluding the proceedings said that in England hospitals and such other institutions, involving large expenses, were entirely run by private contributions, and that we should follow their example. He pointed his finger to the Hubli Co-operative Hospital as successfully run. He was proud to belong to Belgaum, and would try hard to promote the Institution. In token of his sympatny to the chair he paid down Rs. 50. Thanks to the chair and garlanding brought the proceedings to a close.

Gentlemen promising their support are as follows: Rao Saheb Kini and Inamdar Jalalpurkar, each a cottage. Desais of Vantmuri, Ghosarwad and Konjalgi and Mr. Yalgi promised substantial help. Desai of Kurhet Rs. 5,000 plus a building. Mr. Bandopant Kanhargi one year's landed income (about Rs. 10,000). Mr. Gangadharrao Daddikar a cottage. And many smaller assistances have been promised.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTPELLIER

—:o:—

EXCELLENT FOR INDIAN STUDENTS OF FRENCH LITERATURE

(By MANEKLAL VAKIL, M.A. LL.B.)

Montpellier is an University town situated only 20 minutes from the Mediterranian Sea on the South coast of France with a population of 85,000 inhabitants and the University is equipped with all the modern facilities for studies in the form of libraries, museums and learned societies. The town has an excellent climate and has bright sunny days even in the mid-winter of December and January. It has beautiful buildings and boulevards like some of the beautiful towns of France. People are very sympathetic to foreigners who can easily form friendships there. The University has organised specially for foreign students, a course in French literature. According to the capacity of any individual foreign student he can obtain a certificae, a diploma or a doctorate of the University in French literature by taking a course for one year. This course is specially recommended to students of philology and experimental phonetics. The academic year is divided in two terms, the winter term is from 3rd November to 1st March and the Summer term from the 1st of March to the end of June. The work required is at least 30 hours per week and the course is divided into 3 main subjects:—

1. Practical study of spoken and written French.

2. The History of French Literature and of allied Roman languages,

3. The history, the geography, the organization, the manners, the institutions and arts, etc., of France.

The special character of these courses is practical and scientific at the same time and though lectures are delivered throughout the academic year, the course of each term is rounded off to form one complete unit by itself. There are various vacation courses at different Universities in France but these six monthly courses cannot be compared with them and foreigners find them very agreeable and profitable. Examinations are held at the end of February and June and the fees are very moderate, being only 100 francs per term, (less than £1).

The town can be reached by train in 3-1/2 hours from Marseilles or 13-1/2 hours from Paris, or 19 hours from London. Further information regarding courses and examinations can be had from the offices of the

INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS,

12 Rue des Carmes, MONTPELLIER, (France).

The University has also other facilities in Law, Medicine, Science and Pharmacy but these are suitable only for French students.

Foreign students can easily find accommodation with French families as they generally desire a constant contact with the French both for linguistic as well as cultural benefits. A list of such families recommended by the University can be found in the University handbook or obtained from the office of the institute mentioned above.

Indian students going to England for further studies should spend at least one winter term at Montpellier if they have already a working knowledge of the French language.

What the People Say

MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE CONGERSS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The "Times of India" in the leaderette of to-day under the above heading has pursued the mischievous policy of mud-throwing at Vallabhbhai Patel, "The Sardar of Bardoli."

Only the other day the "Times of India" had a sneer at Mahatma Gandhi who, according to the opinion of that paper, was better suited to the task of writing about monkeys than of taking active part in politics. When the old dame of Bori-Bunder discovered that the overwhelming public opinion was in favour of Mahatma Gandhi, she gives tribute to him to-day but at the same time does not spare her usual sting. She nourishes in her bosom the fond and credulous belief that Mahatma Gandhi has lost popularity and sympathises with him. So far as Mahatma Gandhi is concerned he does not stand in need of any sympathy.

Mahatma Gandhi's refusal to accept the Presidentship of the Congress has created quite a sensation, as he is undoubtedly pre-eminently fitted to discharge the sacred trust. There is, however, a tug-of-war between Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahirlal Nehru as to who should accept the great honour, each, trying to pursuade the public to select the other. There is sublime conflict of sincerity. Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru, who is quite conscious of his own limitations, is modest enough not to be enthusiastic over his proposed selection. Not that he would not discharge the onerous duties of presidentship. He is possessed of courage pluck and capacity for suffering. Above all he is the idol of the young; and looking to his enthusiasm and burning patriotism he will be selected for the high honour more than once in future. He is naturally anxious, however, that the great soul should lead India during the momentous year

Between these two stands out Vallabhbhai Patel known by the historic name of Sardar of Bardoli, the third claimant.. The "Times of India" anticipating that possibly the honour of presidentship may be given to him has indulged in the folloing outburst to-day. "He (Vallabhbhai) has managed to drag students from their proper studies but never once has he shown any imagination or any true gift of leadership."

The above remark is quite characteristic of that paper which throwing aside journalistic descency, displays bad temper at the popularity of the Sardar of Bardoli. It is an open secret what sort of organising capacity Vallabhbhai displayed in conducting the struggle of Bardoli peasants. He successfully translated into action the Satyagraha preached by the great man. He combines in him just the qualification of a leader unyielding and uncompromising on a question of principle a clean fighter and an able organiser irrespective of all odds If Mahatma Gandhi could not be pursuaded to accept the Congress Presidentship Vallabhbhai Patel can be trusted to steer clear the ship of the Congress through troubled waters by his wonderful organising capacity. It would be a fitting tribute to the great and heroic part he has played in the Bardoli struggle. Inspired as he is by the lofty ideals of Mahatma Gandhi he will work wonders as he knows how to fight and fight cleanly. Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru can afford to wait as he will have ample opportunities for the promotion to the high office, in future. What the country needs to-day is a powerful personality who can organise and fight.—Yours, etc.,

U. M. POTA.

August 27, 1929.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have seen Mr. Mohanlal Desai's letter in your issue of the 20th August in regard to his attitude over the drinking cups controversy and the action taken by the B. P. C. C. I am sorry that I definitely stated that he was censured but that is not exactly the case which has been more or less explained by him in his last letter. But he is not right when he makes out from quotations from the report in your paper that the motion was withdrawn. The motion was discussed on two days and the feelings expressed by the members were drastic and but for the fact that Mr. Desai took the wind out of the sail by withdrawing his application at the last moment for nomination as a Congress candidate for the municipal elections for which he was already nominated, the censure motion would have been surely passed. He withdrew his nomination only after the censure motion was tabled and the adjournment motion was carried. It was clearly stated when permission to withdraw the motion was given to Mr. V. A. Desai that the matter was of no interest to the P. P. C C., inasmuch as he was neither a member of the B. P. C. C. or was to be a candidate for the municipal elections. Mr. Mohanlal as a tried nationalist ought to have faced the discussion boldly instead of withdrawing his nomination for refusing which there was no reason except his attitude in the drinking cups controversy which is directly against the declared policy of the Congress, viz., removal of untouchability. I am quite willing to apologise to Mr. Desai for the slight mistake in my statement of the case and do so hereby but the charge against him still remains of his having gone against Congress policy of removal of untouchability. —Yours, etc.

A NATIONALIST.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

GOA LOTTERY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The other day there was a discussion in the Bombay Municipal Corporation over the question of making a representation to Government for the purpose of enacting a law with a view to preventing the sale of Goa lottery tickets. The evil of encouraging the lottery has grown day by day more and more formidable, notorious and demoralising. If my memory serves me right. I think it was the "Anglo Lusitano," which stands for Goans or "The Examiner" which advocates clerical interests in particular and Catholic interests in general, which cited cases of the abuse of the lotteries in Goa to the effect that private individuals were battening on them. One could say much more on the subject, but suffice it to mention that if in British India lotteries for worthier than worthy objects as those of Goa are not permitted, it is indeed strange that Goa lotteries should have a free run and flourish under the very nose of the authorities. British India is being greatly drained by foreigners in various ways and it behoves our Government not to be extra-liberal and extra-generous at the cost of their own subjects.—Yours, etc.

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Bombay, August 26

"PARSIS & POLITICS"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. P. N. Driver's letter in your issue of Tuesday is, to say the least, "stupid". Mere abuse of the Simon Commission or of those who have decline to boycott it, is no argument. The Parsees are not windy: they are sober and they know their business better. Instead of seeing the country boycotting the Commission the extremists have seen themselves boycotted by their own different communities. All other communities have sent representations and answers to the questionaire, to the Commission. Parsees would have stood aloof. Perhaps it will be news to your correspondent and to Nariman and company that the has been signed by more than three thousand Parsees of all classes of light and leading. Perhaps, they will be more dumbfounded to know that Sir John Simon has described the representation and the answers to the questionnaire as very interesting, lucid, self-evident and full. Your correspondent forgets that in his previous letter he asked the Parsees to be timely and willingly ready to give their sacrifice, because he feared it was inevitable before the coming onslaught of the majority communities.

Mr. Driver in his present letter says he agrees with me that the Parsees should safeguard their rights. How could that have been done without putting their case before the proper authorities? They want us to put faith in the extremist leaders!

Will they answer what their experience in the matter is? Why is it that no Parsee was appointed on the Committee to draft the Nehru report? Why is no partner of Nariman and Co., given a place in the Working Committee of the Congress? Why is it that in the Nehru report Parsees are entirely neglected? Mr. K. M. Munshi in his lecture on the "Present-day Problems on Indian Nationalism" has stated that the Nehru report "gives Indians just that quantity of representation which their number requires and no more". Will Nariman & Co., tell us what will be the outcome of this recommendation in the case of the Parsee community, which is described by their extremist friends as "a drop in the ocean".

When the majority communities want to domineer over the minorities they forget that the minority communities were not conquered by them. They are equal partners and have equal rights and must enjoy equal opportunities. If you want real peace and harmony and if you want your country to progress in different directions be ready to give all domiciled communities, including the domiciled Westerners, equal representation and equal rights. That alone will bring about one composite nation standing out solidly for real development of the country. The leaders of the extremists are asserting that they are only the intelligentsia and they alone represent the nation and they should be allowed to rule according to their own fancy and religious prejudices.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADON.

KADVA PATIDAR EDUCATION SOCIETY

—:o:—

The ninth report for the year 1928-29 of the Kadva Patidar Education Society of Kadi shows steady progress. In the Vidyalaya there are about 176 students studying English upto the Sixth Standar. This institution is also coaching students in carpentary, weaving, agriculture, sewing and type-writing. The school has a good library with over 40 daily, weekly and monthly papers. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda annually gives a grant of Rs. 3000/-; besides small amounts paid annually by Kadi Prant Panchayat and Kadi Cotton Mahajan. The annual expenditure is estimated at about Rs. 12,000/. The reserve fund shows a total of Rs. 9503/-. The average expense for each student amounts to Rs. 67/8 per year.

ARBITRATION BOARD FOR BENGAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

The Statesman understands that Government have accorded sanction to the proposal of the University for the institution at Calcutta of an Arbitration Board for High Schools in Bengal. All teachers serving in such schools will have the right of appeal to the Board on questions of dismissal, discharge, reduction or withholding of salary. Board will be appointed for two years as an experimental measure.—A. P.

ITALY TO COMPETE IN SCHNEIDER RACE.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Desenzano—It is now considered absolutely certain that Italy will participate in Schneider race. The Italian Schneider team left for England last night.—Reuter.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE (B.P.C.C.)

Are You A Congress Member?

IF NOT

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at

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2. MANDVI WARD—Swadesh Office, Musjid Bhunder Road.
3. BHULESHWAR WARD—Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Rd., opp.; Bhangwadi.
4. GIRGAUM WARD—Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.
5. BYCULLA WARD—2, Bapty Road.
6. PAREL WARD—Kaverana Building, Room No. 64, Tram Terminus, Parel.
7. DADAR WARD—Khadi Bhandar Kohinoor Cinema Building, Dadar.

2000 ARABS MARCH ON JERULSALEM

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1).

honour and our plain interest. If we flinched we will have greater dangers to contend with elsewhere.

DOUBTS ABOUT IBN SAUD'S INTENTIONS.

The "Daily News" says: It is obviously certain that there is danger of the spread of anti-British movement in the Islamic world and anxiety will not be removed until we have learned the intentions of Ibn Saud, King of Hedjaz, whose professed friendship with Britain depends on many doubtful factors. Meanwhile, the suggestion that we should renounce the mandate in Palestine is sheer nonsense. We must go on with it or submit to the derisive condemnation of the civilised world.

NOT SURPRISING.

The "Daily Chronicle" declares: It is not surprising that the Jews all over the world are bitterly reproaching Britain for failing to take adequate steps beforehand to protect the inhabitants in the event of disorders.—Reuter.

JEWISH DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST BRITAIN

—:o:—

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Aug. 28.

President Hoover has stated that while the United States Government is naturally anxious regarding the safety of American subjects in the Palestine, he has been advised that the British Government has taken strong and extensive measures to restore order. The latest official reports from Jerusalem are more encouraging, or with the arrival of British troops the situation is expected to improve materially henceforward.

The delegation representing various Jewish organisations in the United States delivered to Mr. Stimson a protest against the "unspeakable atrocities" in the Palestine addressed to Sir Esme Howard for attention of the British Government, but after exchange of views with the State Department the delegation decided to withdraw the protest.

BLAZING HEADLINES IN THE PRESS.

Under blazing headlines, every news item from Palestine is splashed in the papers, comment of which has hitherto been friendly to Britain, though some quarters are surprised at the fact that British authorities with a high reputation for efficiency in the colonial administration should have apparently been caught napping. Other papers suggest the outbreak was instigated by bodies of young Fascist Jews.

JEWISH DEMONSTRATIONS.

Warsaw.—There were big Jewish demonstrations yesterday against Britain's alleged shortcomings in Palestine. Mounted police prevented thousands of demonstrators from proceeding to the British Legation.—Reuter.

AIRMAIL TO INDIA DIVERTED FROM BAGHDAD ROUTE.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The airmail to India is being diverted 'via' Kantara and Amman instead of Gaza and Baghdad until the situation in Palestine improves.—Reuter.

URDU NIGHT SCHOOLS TO BE CLOSED

—:o:—

SCHOOLS COMMITTEES DECISION

The adjourned meeting of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held at the Corporation Hall on Tuesday evening, Mr. I. B. Boman Behram presiding. Among other items the Committee considered a report of the Secretary regarding some Urdu night schools, suggesting that the school at Karelwady be closed and that the teachers in the others be reduced from two to one. Mr. Vaid moved that the report be adopted.

MOTION FOR CLOSING NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Dr. Javle moved an amendment that all the Urdu night schools mentioned in the report be closed. In support of his motion Dr. Javle said that the students of these schools were largely children of business men in the locality, and whenever their services were required in the shops they stayed away from the school.

Mr. Dalvi thought that the trust imposed upon the Committee to advance education should induce them to throw out the amendment. The Committee should not deny itself the privilege of serving the Muslim community. He said that on the other hand there should be more supervision of these schools.

At this stage, Dr. Javle wanted to change his amendment to the effect that excepting the Ripon Road and Telli Moholla Urdu night schools all the other schools mentioned in the report should be closed. The Committee agreed to the change and the amendment was passed by a majority.

KAMATIPURA SCHOOL INQUIRY.

The Committee also considered the report of the Secretary on the inquiry made by Mr. A. R. Bhaiji, Superintendent, Municipal Urdu Schools, a year and a half ago in connection with the proposed transfer of the headmistress of the Kamatipura Municipal Marathi Girls' School. Mr. Baiji was at that time acting Secretary of the Committee. One of the members moved that the report be recorded. Dr. Vora, moved an amendment, adding to the original proposition, that "the Committee regrets that Mr. Bhaiji acted negligently in not keeping notes of the matter." Mr. Khairaz seconded the amendment.

At the suggestion of Mr. Pupala, Mr. Bhaiji was called before the Committee. Mr. Bhaiji said that he inquired into an allegation made against the Headmistress of the Kamatipura Marathi Girls' School that she abused the girls. He could not complete the inquiries as he was reverted to his old position.

Mr. Dalvi, in opposing the amendment, said that the matter came before the Schools Committee immediately the new Secretary took charge. A report was called for from the Lady Superintendent and it came before the Committee and the matter was closed. He was at a loss to understand the purpose for which the matter was re-opened.

Dr. Vora at this stage wanted to withdraw his amendment, but Mr. Khairaz refused permission. The amendment was, however, lost on being put to the vote and the original motion was carried.

The Bombay Chronicle

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PARSI PAVILION IN THE DADAR-MATUNGA STATE

—:o:—

APPLICATION FOR CONCESSIONS

The Bombay Improvements Committee considered at their meeting on Tuesday an application from the Zoroastrian Building Society for permission to erect a pavilion for the purposes of a playground on three of the Committee's plots on the Dadar-Matunga estate to be leased to it at certain concession rates. The Society, which is already in possession of two of the plots, has asked in respect of them for a reduction of the rents to 25 per cent. of the present rent, the period being 999 years. In the case of the third plot it asked for a lease of 99 years at a rent for the first 15 years of 15 per cent. of the normal rent, for the next 20 years of 20 per cent., and for the remaining 64 years of 25 per cent of the normal rent.

CHIEF OFFICERS' PROPOSALS.

The Chief Officer recommended that the Society be allowed to erect a pavilion on one of the first two plots with a reduction of 50 per cent. in the ultimate ground-rent of Rs. 416 per annum; and that the third new plot be let to the Society on a 25 years' sufferance lease, instead of 99 years asked for by them on payment of 15 per cent. of the total rent of Rs. 2,432, amounting to Rs. 364 per annum, on condition that the Society should erect the pavilion on the first mentioned plot and spend Rs. 15,000 at least thereon and that only a compound wall or fencing should be erected on the new plot.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar moved that the lease of the new plot be granted to the Society on the terms offered by it. He said the Parsi community had built over a hundred buildings on the estate and was paying about Rs. 7 lakhs per annum to the Trust by way of rents. It was due to the community that proper concessions should be made to it in the matter of erecting a pavilion.

Mr. B. G. Horniman seconded the proposition.

Mr. W. H. Neilson moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Land sub-committee for a report.

The amendment was carried.

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NEHRU REPORT TO BE ACCEPTED?

—:o:—

But Army & Navy to be Reserved

LORD IRWIN'S REPORTED RECOMMENDATIONS

IRWIN-BENN TALKS—SERMON TO INDIAN PARTIES—INDIAN CHESS PLAYER'S SUCCESS—SEND-OFF TO MR. G. S. DUTT—BOMBAY SCOUTS—WORLD'S BIG TIVE.

(By SUNDER KABADI.)

By Air Mail.
LONDON, Aug. 16.

Whilst the Indian Central Committee, after its two months' labours in this country, is reaching the final stage of drafting its report for submission to the Simon Commission, Lord Irwin who has specially come to London to discuss Indian political situation with the British Cabinet had a series of conversations during the week with Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India. From a reliable source I understand the these conversations were very frank and cordial as a result of which, it is understood in political circles here that Lord Irwin has submitted a Note to the Secretary of State for India suggesting full responsible government in the Central Government except Army and Navy on the basis of what has been asked for by the Indians in the Nehru Report. So far as the question of Army and Navy is concerned. Lord Irwin is of opinion that even in these departments, there should be gradual retracing of authority on the part of the British Government, which will for the time being control them without being responsible to the central Legislature.

The note also says that the Princes in the Indian States should be told very frankly that the time has come when Britain must hand over the rule of British India to its inhabitants and the Princes should make new arrangements with the Dominion Government of India to get fair terms for themselves which must ultimately depend chiefly upon their own success in securing goodwill of their subjects. To what extent this Note of Lord Irwin will affect the present deliberations and subsequent findings of the Simon Commission is a matter for speculation but it could safely be said that there is unanimity of opinion between the Secretary of State for India and Lord Irwin that so far as they are concerned, they should, even at the risk of being misunderstood by their colleagues and other compatriots, insist on the acceptance in 'toto' of the Note.

SERMON TO INDIAN PARTIES

With the approach of the final stage of the Simon Commission Enquiry, the British Press is stirred to pay a little more attention to the problems of India. Of course, it need not be told in what direction it is able to direct its attention towards India. Suffice it to say it is always inclined to blame the various political parties in India for not settling their differences and overlooks to find out how far the existing differences are true. It harps upon the question of Hindu-Muslim dispute as a key problem for the solution of Indian situation. Writing the other day to the "Times" a correspondent says "it is no misuse of language to say that the Hindu-Muslim problem is the key problem in Indian politics, and will have to be solved before the two great communities can make themselves—and a number of lesser communities—into an Indian nation. Indeed the statement would be a platitude if the truth of it were not so constantly ignored. No body who studied the Press reports of the evidence given in India before the Simon Commission can fail to have been deeply, even painfully, impressed by the ubiquitous and inevitable recurrence in it of inter-communal antagonisms leading to a host of claims and counter-claims. The advent of responsible self-government, foreshadowed for the future by the Government of India Act of 1919, has brought about beginnings of a struggle between the two communities for what will prove ultimately to be nothing less than the control of political power in the Central Government and in particular provinces".

According to this "well informed" correspondent the above statements may seem sweeping but their truth could be tested by reference to one of the most notable of recent political events in India, the publication a year ago of the Nehru Report. "Since the autumn of 1927" says the learned correspondent, "this body" (The All-Parties Conference) had been in more or less continuous session, engaged in considering the solution of the Hindu Mahomedan problem. In despair of reaching any solution in open conference, and in order to avoid the disastrous consequences of a public confession of failure, the delegates appointed a small committee under the chairmanship of the veteran Congress politician Pundit Motilal Nehru to devise, in the calmer atmosphere of private discussion, some plan of a political constitution for India which might receive the maximum amount of agreement from both Hindus and Mohamedans no matter what their brand of politics. A second motive in the desire of the All-Parties Conference for a widely agreed plan of a Constitution was the growing feeling among those who had boycotted the Statutory Commission that their case ought to be presented to the Commission and the British Parliament. If this could not be done directly, by leading evidence before Sir John Simon and his British and Indian colleagues, then it must be done indirectly by publishing a document embodying their ideas and demands.

KEEPING UP COMMUNAL BOGEY.

In spite of the fact that the Nehru Report is signed by two Mahomedans Sir Ali Imam and Mr. Soheb Qureshi, men with a big political standing behind them, in the opinion of the correspondent of the "Times", "from the very first every Mahomedan politician of any importance in India fiercely resisted the recommendation which formed the crux of the Nehru Report namely, the proposal to merge the existing separate Hindu and Mahomedan electorates, for the Provincial and Central Legislatures, into joint electorates in which members should be chosen by the suffsages of all the communities in India". He overlooks the fact that amongst its Mahomedan supporters, the Nehru Report has received the backing of Dr. Ansari men like Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Janab Yakub Hasan Mr. Chagla, and Mr. Brelvi.

In the opinion of the "Manchester Guardian", political reform overshadows everything else in India, but meanwhile the work of government goes on, and it is full of the most difficult and interesting administrative problems. Holding such a view, its editor has ventured to publish a series of articles written specially for it by a correspondent who has lately returned from an important administrative post in India. The first two articles deal with the problems of the security and the administration of the North-West Frontier. One of these problems is created by the condition of Afghanistan, at present weak and divided against itself, and so potentially a source of danger through interference from without. The vast and varied tasks of the Indian police—with districts bigger than an English county employing anything up to 2,000 men are described in the third article, whereas the fourth article deals with India's labour problems—those of a country even now only at the outset of its industrial development, with conditions dependent as yet much less on trade union organisation than on Government intervention and legislation. Communism in India—its opportunities and its difficulties,—is the subject of the fifth article which discusses also the extent of its activities and the remedy to be sought. The series concludes with the sixth article, describing the problems faced by the advocates of prohibition of drink and drugs in the country. I am sure they will form quite an interesting reading to Indians as they are written by one, who is known to be an impartial judge of Indian situation.

INDIAN CARRIES BRITISH CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Ramsgate Chess Congress of 1929 will always be in India remembered for long as the first in which a player from India has won the title of British champion since the British Chess Federation instituted the competition in 1904. The victor of this memorable Congress is Mr. Sultan Khan who recently came to England in the company of the "Knight of Tiwana". Mr. Khan who is 24 years old was born in the village of Mitha Tiwana in the Punjab and learnt the game at the early age of nine from his father, who was a strong player. He then came under the notice of Sir Umar Hayat Khan who enabled him to compete in the Indian National Congress at Delhi in 1928. Though the opposition included Khadilkar, an entrant for the British Championship in 1924 and other strong players, Mr. Khan won the Indian title without the loss of a game. The present victory of Mr. Khan provided an opportunity to the Knight of Tiwana to refute Kipling's lines" East is East and West is West and never the twin shall meet." In doing that in a stirring manner by putting his hand on the shoulder of Canon Gordon Ross, the President of the British Chess Federation, the Knight of Tiwana alluded to the victory of his protege as strengthening the bonds of the Empire.

SEND OFF TO MR. G. S. DUTT.

On Saturday last a very interesting function was held at the Lyceum Club in Piccadilly where a big crowd of Indian ladies had gathered to give a send off to Mr. G. S. Dutt who is sailing next week for India after doing a good deal of work on behalf of the Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Committee for the upliftment of Indian women. The gathering had as its distinguished guest, Dr. Besant, who had hopp's from Holland and arrived in London the same morning to pay her tribute to the work done by Indian educated women in all departments of activities in India. She emphasised in special measure the work of the upliftment of the lot of fallen women in India and traced the part taken by women in helping their men in ancient time. Another distinguished guest was Dr. Drummond Shiels, the Under-Secretary of State for India, who had come down specially from the country to assure the gathering that he and his colleagues on the Cabinet had viewed with considerable sympathy the problems of Indian women upon whom he looked for a good deal of support in any measure that the Secretary of State for India may take in solving the social problems of India. Lady Tata who presided on the occasion gave the early history of the Committee and the task of acquainting the public of its present activities was left to Mrs. Fanna Sen one of its indefatigable Secretaries.

BOY SCOUT LEAVE FOR HOME.

The great Jamboree at Arrow Park, Birkenhead broke up on Monday last and with it the Bombay Contingent of the Scouts which has added glory to its fair name by displaying a marked feature of smartness coupled with alertness to "Be Prepared" at all times of difficulties and dangers, picked up its tent at the Park and returned to London on Wednesday to leave for Continent. They had a warm send-off this morning at the Victoria Station when a large crowd of Scouts from different parts of the World had gathered to wish them bon-voyage and happy return Home—Sweet Home. Tonight, the students of 21, Cromwell Road will be "At Home" to meet Mr. H. W. Hogg and the All-India Boy Scout Contingent when felicitous speechs will be made by Lord Powell, the Chief Scout, Sir Atul Chatterjee, High Commission for India and Sir Chunilal Mehta, Provincial Secretary of the Bombay division.

WORLD'S FIRST FIVE.

An interesting competition, which attracted as many as 130 entries, was recently arranged by the "New Leader" to name "who are the first five great" in the world. Of the 130 entries over 100 contained the name of George Bernard Shaw, who towered above every one in the popular vote. Then in the following order came Einstein, Mahatma Gandhi, H. G. Wells, Trotsky, Dr. Besant, Mr MacDonald, Charlie Chaplin, Mussolini and Eddison. These were the first ten and following closely upon them were Marconi, Epstein, Madame Curie, Dr. Tagore and the Chief Scout. Enthusiasm for the labour government was shown by one who names MacDonald. Snowden, Clynes and Thomas as four of the five greatest living men. Outside of Mr. MacDonald, politicians slumped badly, but amongst those who received a few votes were the Chancellor of the Exchequer, perhaps for his Bull in the China shop policy at the Hague, Arthur Henderson, for his achievements in Egypt, Mr. Lloyd George, who declared himself not long time ago as a great follower of Christ, Mr. George Lansbury for his declaration at the Ommen Star Congress on the World Teacher and Mr. Jimmie Maxton for being the "ginger" of the Labour Party in Parliament. Women were represented by Mrs. Webb, wife of Lord Passfield, Mrs. Despard, Maude Royden, who was refused hearing in America on the pulpit for her crime of smoking, Jane Addams, Clara Zetkin, Christtabel Pankhurst, Margaret Macmillan and the youngest of them Jennie Lees the budding woman parliamentarian. But by general consent Dr. Besant leads in this category. Evidently Mrs. Marie Stopes happens to represent the upholders of Birth Control in the company of Dora Russell. According to the "New Leader" Barnard Shaw and Mahatma Gandhi seem to stand out clearly as world teachers, Einstein as the third is an inevitable addition with freud as the fourth ideal Great. The last two have had profound and lasting influence on the thought and knowledge of the present time. Protests came in against the idea of putting Charlie Chaplin, who twists his feet and plays the fool with a walking stick, among the world's great fifth. Mr. Joan Dempster won the prize for naming Bernard Shaw, Mahatma Gandhi, Einstein, Freud and Eddison as the world's five great men. Of course one ingenuous competitor was nearly awarded a consolation prize for naming Ernest Hunter, Fenner Brockway, J. F. Horrabin, C. E. M. Joad and Miss Ellen Wilkinson, all I.L.P. members.

The I.L.P. Summer School which is still in session discussed Indian Labour problems on Wednesday. Mr. Tarini Prasad Sinha addressed the school on the question of wages paid to the Indian labourer and in so doing he drew the attention of his hearers to the fact that British capital is being at present invested in India where labour is cheap thereby allowing big dividends to the investors and causing acute unemployment in Great Britain where several industries had to be closed owing to their being available in India at a much cheaper price. Mr. Kalapa, who has come to London after being at Geneva as adviser to Mr. N. M. Joshi at the International Labour Conference, spoke on the difficulties created by the authorities in building a strong Trade Union movement in India and assisted that the working class in India were entirely with the Nationalists in their fight for freedom of their country.

Last week the Duchess of Bedford achieved her ambition in setting up a new record into matter of flying to India. She arrived at the Croydon Aerodrome on last Friday evening having flown to India and back in a week. She left Lympne in her blue and gold monoplane the "Spider" early in the morning of Friday August 2 and made flight to and fro in eight hops. The Duchess reached Karachi in three and a half days and less than twelve hours was spent there. With her were her pilot, Captain C. D. Barnard and R. F. Little as relief pilot, but she took long spells at the controls. The flight was the fastest ever made between England and India, the actual flying time being 88 1/2 hours—42 1/2 hours out and 46 hours back. When the "Spider" came into sight hats and handkerchiefs were waved wildly. The machine circled around the aerodrome and made a perfect landing. The crowd tore across towards the plane, the efforts of the officials to keep them back being in vain. When interviewed, the Duchess said she had thoroughly enjoyed the trip and added "I would not mind doing the trip again but I do not think there would be any real object served by doing so now."

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WOES OF CHORASI TALUKA'S PEASANTRY

'Maximum rates' increased instead of being Decreased

—:o:—

PLEA FOR RECLASSIFICATION OF SOIL

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik's Letter to Revenue Member

The following is a copy of representation made by Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik, M.L.C., to the Revenue Member in connection with the decision of the Government on the Broomfield Report:

Sangrampura,
Surat, 6th July, 1929.

"From Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchhodji Naik, M.L.C., Surat.

To, The Hon. the Revenue Member to the Government of Bombay, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to state that as one of the representatives of the people of the Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas of the Surat District, I acknowledge with gratitude the laborious and assiduous work done with great care and open mindedness by Messrs. Broomfield ahd Maxwell and I thank them both for searching and illuminating report they have submitted in connection with the Enquiry of Revision Settlement of Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas, and also thank Government for accepting the recommendation of the Enquiry Committee as far as maximum rates and groupings are concerned. The Committee have no doubt endeavoured all along to do justice to the peasantry concerned and with this object in view they have tried their best to collect as much data as possible and based their conclusions on them.

However, in spite of all their efforts, they have had to work within four corners of the present Land Revenue Code, and had to finish their work of enquiry within five months—a period too short for work of such a magnitude. The Land Revenue system is after all empirical; and even with the best of intentions, care, and diligence, one is likely to commit mistakes in arriving at a just and fair conclusion for basing the Assessment, unless the conditions of each and every village are enquired into.

WHAT ENQUIRY OFFICERS LOST SIGHT OF.

From the Report of the Special Enquiry into the Second Revision Settlement of the Chorasi and Bardoli Talukas, it will appear that certain considerations have been lost sight of, by the Enquiry Officers; and I admit such things are bound to happen in an enquiry of such a nature.

My remarks in this representation are confined only to Chorasi Taluka. I have been all along againhst the principle of basing the assessment on rentals. I still adhere to my original view that the assessment should be based on the net profit of agriculture—the only true and safe criterion, and not on rentals as in my opinion it is not possible to find out the true economic rent. This view of mine is more or less supported in para 6 of the report by the Enquiry Officers also. I would, however, lay aside that question for the present, and deal here with other faactors which have contributed to the grievances of the peasants of the Chorasi Taluka, which still remain unredressed.

It is an admitted fact that the maximum rate of dry-crop land in the Chorasi Taluka is the highest in the Presidency. So far as the fertility and location of the soil and the marketing facilities are concerned, there is no difference between the soil of this Taluka and that of any other Taluka of the Surat District. In spite of this fact it is strange that the maximum rates of the soil in Chorasi Taluka are higher by about 25 to 30 p.c. than those of the soil growing the same kind of crops, viz., "juvari" and cotton in any other Taluka. The Enquiry Officers have nowhere in the report given reasons for such high maximum rates, nor have they said anywhere that the yield of Chorasi is greater than that of Bardoli except in the case of a village or two. They have also clearly stated in the report that cotton which is staple money crop of the Taluka is being sold at Maroli and other ginning factories outside the Chorasi Taluka, just as some of the cotton of any other Taluka is being taken to these places. Consequently, they had to admit in the report that the Chorasi Taluka has not any special market facility, nor the facilities of transport are in any way better than those prevailing elsewhere. It was, therefore, expected by the peasantry that the maximum rates prevailing in Chorasi Taluka would, in fairness, be considerably reduced. But to their entire surprise and disappointment, they have not only been reduced but on the contrary been increased.

FAULTY CLASSIFICATIONS.

What is more surprising is that in this Taluka the classifications are so faulty that even ordinary dry-crop lands have to pay more assessment than the maximum rates fixed for such land. Such cases in this Taluka are not rare, but general (vide para 143 of the Enquiry report). It is unfortunate that such high maximum rates were fixed for this Taluka at the time of the original Revision Settlement, presumably owing to the proximity of the city of Surat which was in those days the principal market for the produce of this Taluka. But with the gradual development of trade in the interior of the District and with the expansion of Railway facilities, new markets have been opened; and hence the importance of Surat as a market in relation to Chorasi Taluka does not remain the same as it was to it then. I therefore, submit that it is now high time that the maximum rates of the dry-crop land of the Taluka should be brought down to the level of those of the other Talukas where the soil is similar and the marketing and transport facilities are almost the same.

All along my complaint has been that the maximum rates of this Taluka require immediate reduction; but the present revision, to my great disappointment, has on the contrary resulted in the increase of the maximum rate.

I submit that the high maximum rates and high classification in this Taluka have reflected themselves in the loss in agricultural business, which necessitated the passing of about 40 p.c. of the land from the hands of agriculturists to non-agriculturists, most of them being money lenders.

NO GROUND FOR ENHANCEMENT.

Out of 77 villages in the Taluka, only 21 villages were visited by the Enquiry Officers; and from the rental data collected and tabulated in Appendix F, it will be seen that the incidence of land revenue in this Taluka comes to between 35 and 44 p.c. of the rentals on dry-crop land. Even the Enquiry Officers themselves have not thought fit to propose an increase of any assessment in some villages having an incidence of over 33 p.c. (vide para 98 of the Enquiry report). I, therefore, submit that even taking rentals as the basis for assessment there is no sufficient ground to warrant any enhancement in the land revenue of the Taluka, however moderate it may be. The peasantry is no doubt thankful to the Enquiry Officers for recommending a reduction in the enhancement sanctioned by Government, viz., from 18.34 to 5.24. It is indeed a substantial reduction, but when there is a clear case of reduction, it is no consolation that there is only a moderate enhancement of 5.24.

I have also to make one or two observations on the groupings recommended by the Enquiry officers and accepted by Government. I do not see any sufficient ground for raising the villages, viz., Ulthan, Bhatar and Deladva, from group III to II. If Deladva is in the natural line with Dindoli, it is equally so with Gangva and Mohani. When the latter villages are included in group III there is no reason why Deladva should be put in II. If homogeneity of the tract is to be looked to, then Dindoli, Deladva, Gangva, Sania-Kande Mohani and other villages on the South of the Tapti Valley Railway line need to be grouped together. It may be perhaps that Dindoli was originally in group I, and the officers, therefore, might not have thought it fit to reduce it by the two groups at a time; and, consequently they raised Deladva in order to bring it in line with Dindoli. Deladva is an interior village without any facilities of communications. It was not inspected by the Enquiry Officers. In my opinion this village, therefore, in fairness, deserves to be reduced to goup III from II.

The case of Bhatar, if not of Althan, deserves the same consideration as that of Deladva, the only difference being that the former is nearer the city walis and has a better means of communications than the latter.

The villages of Bamroli, Pandesara, Govalack and Dantera should have, in my opinion, been put down in group IV, looking to the geographical position and economic condition of these villages and the nature of the soil thereof. Had a personal and careful enquiry been conducted, these villages would have found place in group IV.

RE-CLASSIFICATION NEEDED.

I would also appeal to Government to order the re-classification of the soil of this Taluka on an extensive scale, as requested by the Enquiry Officers in paras 139, 142, 143 and 144 of their report. The case for re-classification of the soil has been fully made out by the Enquiry officers themselves in the paras of their report referred to above, and I, therefore, need not dilate on it at length here.

I may, however, add that the faulty classification of soil becomes more burdensome to the people than even the high maximum rates. I am tempted to quote below a few lines from para 143 of the report:—

"Thus in this Taluka it means little to speak of "maximum" rates, since often enough they afford no clue to the actual rates of assessment; and in several of the villages we have seen it would be more correct to describe them as "minimum" rates. This method of classification, to some extent, conceals the real height of the assessment in this Taluka; and it would certainly be more convenient for settlement purposes, and especially for comparison with other districts, if a system of classification could be devised by which assessments could be expressed in terms of a "real" maximum rate."

The question of the soil reclassification of this Taluka is a long-standing grievance; and it is now high time that it should be redressed without delay.

In conclusion, I beg to state though I accept the decision of the Enquory Sommittee and sanction of Government thereon, that in view of the facts stated in this representation I appeal and pray Government that they be pleased to reconsider the case of this Taluka in connection with maximum rates, grouping of villages and re-classification of the soil."

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HORRIBLE TRAFFIC IN GIRLS

—:o:—

NEED FOR CO-OPERATIVE ACTION

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) Aug. 24

Mr. Dayaram Parsram Mirchandani, a local publicist, who has returned from his second tour in Gujrat and Marwar where he had gone in connection with the suppression of the horrible kidnapping of girls from Gujrat, Kathiawar, Kachh and Rajputana and their sale in Sind the Punjab, Bombay and elsewhere either in marriage or for immoral purposes, in a press interview says that the public workers whom he could see at Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad and Jodhpur all favoured the proposal made by Mr. Jairam das Doulatram in the Bombay Legislative Council in March last and even supported by Mr. Wilson ormerly Deputy Inspector-General of Sind Police and now Inspector-General of Police Bombay Presidency, that there should be a Conference of British and States' representatives for taking co-operative action to suppress this evil.

Responsible and high officials of Jodhpur and Bikaner, who gave long interviews to Mr. Dayaram, were unable to commit themselves to any particular view but personally they appeared to be well-disposed towards this proposal. Regarding the suppression of the kidnapping evil they were all quite emphatic on the duty of all concerned to co-operate towards such a noble end.

Mr. Dayaram discussed with Jodhpur authorities the necessity of extradition warrants being issued in cases of enticing away widows and married women (sections 497—A and 498, respectively, of the Marwar Penal Code). As the sanction for this important matter rested with the Government of India, Mr. Dayaram pointed out to them how a joint conference would be a valuable medium for discussion and solution of this and such other points of various States.

The main causes, according to Mr. Dayaram, are the poverty and low standard of morality among the lower classes and the enforced widowhood among the higher ones. As regards the widows, it is seen, that some of those kidnapped or enticed, belong to higher classes and altogether the proportion of seduced widows is alarming. The child marriage is a chief cause of the increasing number of young widows in Gujrat and Rajputana, wherefore Mr. Dayaram welcomes the Anti-child marriage Act passed by Bikaner Darbar last year. The Jodhpur Authorities do not appear against such a measure for that State, but they await public support. An incident eloquent of a favourable attitude took place some time ago. A marriage was about to take place between a boy of 5 and a girl of 4. The matter coming to the notice of the Maharaja Sahib of Jodhpur, His Highness ordered the marriage to be deferred for some years.

Another thing whic increases kidnapping is ungenuine conversion from one religion to another and both the Jodhpur and Bikaner Darbars have passed legislation against such conversions The new converts are required to make a declaration of conversion and the registration of the same before proper Authority. These Acts apply equally to all religions.

Mr. Dayaram is quite hopeful about the future and says that this important question concerns not only the Provincial Governments and the Native States concerned but it also belongs to the province of the Government of India and the Central Legislature who should take it up in right earnest.

PROBLEM OF BRITISH GUIANA

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

got abroad that the Indian himself wished to acquire a mastery and to begin a new oppression of the African, there would be a reaction of the most bitter type and race feeling against the Indian might be inculcated. Perhaps an even greater danger than this is that of an economic exploitation If the African begins to feel that the Indian is oppressing him economically, this is bound to stir up his race consciousness, and there will be a very dangerous feeling engendered. I have seen the beginnings of this in different parts of the world, and it is to me one of the alarming features of this close contest which is now taking place between Indians and Africans.

INDIA'S DUTY.

It may be possible to do something by India showing more sympathy with Africa in her struggle for freedom. Up to the present India has remained absolutely placid: there is scarcely a single thing which can be pointed to in order to show that India's sympathy with Africa is not a matter of lip service only. But the Africans to-day have had enough of lip sympathy, they do not want any more of it. What would win their hearts at once is an act which clearly denoted an ardent desire to help. It might also be possible to invite from Africa students to our Indian Universities who should carry back with them the good-will of the Indians. Such a step was taken at Trinity College, Kandy in Ceylon and its effect was remarkable. The same might be done in other parts of the world under British Rule.

WHAT IS RELIGION

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

definition varies from grossly superstitious to highly philosophical. There are two ways of treating such a subject with a view to understand it, viz., positively, i.e., treating it from the standpoint of what it is, and negatively, i.e., treating it from the standpoint of what it is not. Abstract subjects unlike concrete objects are more easily understood when treated negatively than when they are treated positively.

WHAT IS NOT RELIGION.

First, treating the subject negatively we may say that religion, as is generally understood and taken for granted, is not:—

(1) to repeat from memory volume after volume of books which are called "Sacred Books";

(2) to perform, in the name of God, rites and ceremonies, or observe fasts or enjoy feasts, on certain fixed days in the year;

(3) to give, in the name of charity, huge sums of money out of the accumulated gains from the sweat of the poor;

(4) to build temples for public worship out of the moneys squeezed from the toils of the poor;

(5) to bathe early, to put on castemarks, to wear costly silk and repeat the prescribed prayers publicly;

(6) to shut oneself up in cloisters wedded to rosaries;

(7) to go to so-called places of worship on certain stated days;

(8) to perform or attend discourses on the deeds and achievements of God or to perform Bhajans and Kirtans;

(9) to visit the so-called places of pilgrimage and bathe in all the holy waters of the globe;

(10) to worship the golden idol decorated most lavishly with all the precious stones of the world.

(11) to observe certain days in a year as sacred;

(12) to fall on one's knees and to mutter prayers at the sight of a "House of God," a river or sea;

(13) to sing songs in praise of God, to respond to litanies, or to worship the idol with a cartload of flowers, or to have processions of God in public streets;

(14) to present offerings to God with a view to earn his blessings or not to incur his displeasure;

(15) to live the life of a wandering Sanyasin or a Fakir enjoying alms at the hands of the credulous and superstitious; and to do many such superstitious acts.

WHAT IS IT?

By all these acts, we can never enter the Kingdom of God; but we can do so, if we understand and realise that Religion is ——

(1) to obey the dictates of our conscience, and act accordingly;

(2) to adhere strictly to truth at all events;

(3) to think of others as we do of ourselves;

(4) to be mentally and intellectually honest;

(5) to be mentally and physically pure;

(6) to comport ourselves in such a way as not to cause, in any way, the slightest injury to others;

(7) to love our fellow-beings and enjoy the beauties of Nature;

(8) to do as far as it lies in our power to relieve the sufferings of our fellow-beings, and many such acts of love and truth.

From what has been said above, it may be argued that it is not possible in this world as it is for man to lead a strictly religious life. True. But is it not possible for a person of ordinary intelligence to avoid doing things which are "not religion" mentioned above and which are intended to deceive the world?

HOLIDAY CRICKET IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

F. E. Kapadia Scores a Century

Yesterday's holiday gave cricketers a good opportunity of spending an enjoyable day of cricket and all the pitches were occupied. The feature of the match between the "A" teams of the Parsi and Hindu Gymkhana, played on the former's ground was a faultless century by F. E. Kapadia. Going in to bat first he played free cricket and, scoring all round the wicket, hit up sixteen fours in all. The batting, generally, was very consistent and the home team were able to score 249 runs.

The Hindus began badly, three wickets falling for 15 runs. Then a good partnership by S. K. Pawaskar and V. M. Merchant realized 63 runs and C. N. Mehta, who replaced the latter, helped to add on another 27 runs, time eventually causing a draw. S. K. Pawaskar who remained unbeaten with 50 runs had a lucky inning. After he had scored only a few runs he was well snapped up on the slips by Nariman off Marshall's bowliing but owing to the bowler's obstructing the umpire's view, the batsman was given the benefit of the doubt. Marshall incidentally bowled very well for his 3 wkts. for 36 runs in 20 overs.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

F. E. Kapadia, b Wadkar	100
D. P. Tata, c and b Shah	20
S. H. M. Colah, c Shah, b Dabholkar	0
N. F. Daver, b Wadkar	40
N. D. Marshall, c Wadkar, b Dabholkar	29
J. S. Elavia, run out	12
P. M. Kateli, c Uleshi, b Dabholkar	4
J. Kumana, not out	15
F. K. Nariman, b Talpade	6
B. J. Saklatvala, l.b.w. Shah	15
M. J. Vakil, c Hindlekar, b Dabholkar	1
Extras	7
Total	249

Bowling Analysis:—

J. V. Dabholkar, 4 wkts. for 108 runs.

D. S. Talpade, 1 wkt. for 28 runs.

B. K. Shah, 2 wkts. for 55 runs.

R. R. Wadkar, 2 wkts. for 36 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—6 for 64; 2 for 65; 3 for 162; 4 for 163; 5 for 183; 6 for 193; 7 for 214; 8 for 229; 9 for 248; 10 for 249.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

D. D. Hindlekar, b Marshall	0
T. C. Udeshi, c Nariman, b Marshall	12
L. P. Jai, c Nariman, b Marshall	2
S. K. Pawaskar, not out	50
V. M. Merchant, c Kumana, b Elavia	29
C. N. Mehta, not out	11
Rest did not bat.	
Extra	1
Total (for 4 wkts.)	105

Bowling Analysis:—

N. D. Marshall, 3 wkts. for 36 runs.

J. S. Elavia, 1 wkt. for 12 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 0; 2 for 8; 3 for 15; 4 for 78.

ISLAM GYM'S GOOD SHOW

It was a day out for the Islam Gym. who easily beat the Bombay Gym. by 146 runs. The home team batting first collected a respectable total of 203 runs for nine wickets before declaring. T. T. Barodawalla made a welcome reappearance for his club and scored 43 runs. The batting throughout was very steady and wholly did well to get six wickets for 76 runs.

When the Bombay Gym. went in for their innings they found A. A. Hakim very much at home. This bowler has been bowling very well throughout the season, though without any luck. Yesterday he struck the right patch and was difficult to face. Wickets fell rapidly until eight were down with only 25 runs on the board. The last two wickets realized 32 runs and the visitors' inning was closed for 57, leaving the Islam Gym. easy winners. Hakim had bagged 7 good wickets for 20 runs.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

G. H. Shaikh, c and b Whalley	22
M. Shaffi, l-b-w, b McLeod	8
A. U. Botawalla, st and b Whalley	25
T. T. Barodawalla, l-b-w, b Whalley	43
A. A. A. Fyzee, b Mushet	0
I. A. Shakoor, b Whalley	8
M. A. Sherif, run out	26
M. Mohiuddin, b Whalley	31
S. M. Kadri, not out	26
G. H. Kazrani, c and b Whalley	1
A. A. Hakim, not out	1
Extras	12
Total (for 9 wkts)	203

Bowling analysis:—

Mushet 1 wicket for 42 runs.

Whalley 6 wickets for 76 runs.

McLeod 1 wicket for 24 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 27, 2 for 36, 3 for 75, 4 for 88, 5 for 110, 6 for 117, 7 for 168, 8 for 192, 9 for 203.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

B. R. T. Greer, c and b Hakim	7
C. B. B. Clee, b Hakim	0
C. N. Reed, l-b-w, b Hakim	0
J. E. Tew, b Hakim	0
A. C. Greenfield, b Botawalla	6
E. H. Pogson, b Botawalla	0
R. H. McLeod, b Hakim	4
A. L. Spens, c and b Hakim	0
R. C. Mushet, b Botawalla	8
F. R. Holmstron, not out	13
T. N. Whalley, b Hakim	8
Extras	11
Total	57

Bowling analysis:—

A. U. Botawalla 3 wickets for 18 runs.

A. A. Hakim 7 wickets for 20 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 7, 2 for 7, 3 for 7, 4 for 18, 5 for 18, 6 for 18, 7 for 20, 8 for 25, 9 for 43, 10 for 57.

HINDU GYM. "B" WIN.

On the Hindu Gym. ground the home "B" team scored a victory over the Parsi Gym. "B" team by 19 runs.

The Hindus took first knock and put together 117 runs of which B. C. Mehta and M. K. Chavan contributed 31 and 26 respectively.

In reply the Parsis knocked up 98 runs. Sanjana being too scorer with 23 to his credit.

HINDU GYM. "B".

R. S. Nayak, b. Bulsara	17
B. C. Mehta, c., b. Wadia	31
K. A. Podwal, l.b.w. Bulsara	2
W. L. Kalgatkar, (run out)	3
S. R. Desai, c. b. Bulsara	2
S. P. Kapadia, c. b. Wadia	7
S. A. Edekar, b. Bulsara	12
M. K. Chawan, l.b.w. Bulsara	26
R. K. Despande, b. Bulsara	0
K. P. Dhargalkar, l.b.w. Bulsara	0
C. U. Patel, (not out)	17
Extras	0
Total	117

Bowling Analysis:—

R. H. Bulsara, 7 wkts. for 53 runs.

J. Wadia 2 wkts. for 64 runs.

Fall of Wkts:—1 for 42; 2 for 50; 3 for 53; 4 for 54; 5 for 62; 6 for 66; 7 for 80; 8 for 80; 9 for 88; 10 for 117.

PARSI GYM. "B".

K. S. Writer, b. Patel	6
J. S. Sanjana, l.b.w. Nayak	23
R. Kerrawala, c., b. Kalgatkar	12
F. M. Bharucha, c., b. Kalgatkar	16
R. K. Murzban, l.b.w. Despande	2
E. R. Morris, b. Despande	0
R. H. Bulsara, c., b. Despande	6
J. Wadia (not out)	6
S. R. Mody, b. Despande	4
Darukhanawalla, b. Patel	19
Ghashwalla (run out)	0
Extras	13
Total	98

Bowling Analysis:—

C. W. Patel, 2 wkts. for 11 runs.

R. S. Nayak 1 wkt. for 23 runs.

R. K. Despande 4 wkts. for 42 runs.

Kalgatkar, 2 wkts. for 9 runs.

Fall of Wkts.:—1 for 14; 2 for 42; 3 for 59; 4 for 68; 5 for 68; 6 for 70; 7 for 74; 8 for 80; 9 for 91; 10 for 98.

BACK FROM EAST AFRICA

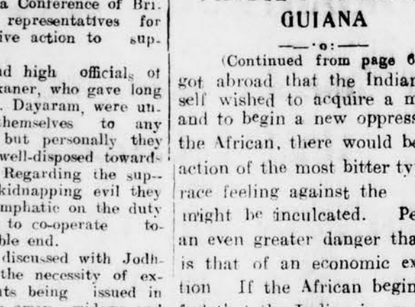
—:o:—

MR. ISHERDAS APPEAL TO INDIANS

BENARES, Aug. 28

Mr. Isherdas, Secretary, the East African Indian Deputation, arrived at Benares yesterday after visiting Cawnpore and Lucknow. He addressed a largely attended meeting at the Town Hall at night and left for Allahabad this morning to interview Mr. Chintamani. He leaves for Bombay on Friday to join other members of the deputation who are arriving on August 31. Mr. Isherdas in the course of his speech narrated the history leading to the present position in East Africa. He pointed out that East African Indians had accepted the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission with certain modifications. They demand common franchise equal rights in municipalities regarding land settlement and admission to the civil service. He appealed to the people of India to back East African Indians at a critical juncture.

Madras, Aug. 28.—It is understood that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has been ordered complete rest for one month by his medical advisers, as owing to his recent tour activities in the South and public speaking he has again got an attack of his old trouble, laryngities.—Free Press.



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And he is only one of the 24,000 physicians who took the trouble to express in writing that they had tried Sanatogen and found it a good restorative and reliable builder of health.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY AUGUST 29 1929

AGREEMENT REACHED AT THE HAGUE

Snowden obtains 80 p. c. of demands

M. BRIAND'S IMPRESSIVE SPEECH

Averting a "Danger to Europe by Breakdown"

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS

—:o:—

France to Evacuate Rhineland Completely by 30th June Next

LONDON, Aug. 27.

A Havas Agency message from Paris says that an agreement has been reached between the Powers at the Hague regarding Reparations.—Reuter.

ICE BROKEN.

The Hague.—"Ice has been broken. Others are continuing negotiations to reach a settlement," declared Herr Wirt emerging from the conference with other German delegates to enable other delegations to continue the debate which had already lasted four and a half hours. It is understood that the meeting is profoundly impressed by the speech of M. Briand emphasising the dangers to Europe of a breakdown. It is expected that Germans will be recalled to the conference later, to-night.

GERMAN DELEGATES SUMMONED.

(Later).—The German delegates have been summoned to meet again other delegates. This is taken to indicate that a settlement has been reached.

It is believed that Mr Snowden has obtained 75 per cent. of his demands. M. Briand is reported to have promised Dr. Stresemann that the last French soldier will be evacuated from the Rhineland by 30th June 1930 in return for which Germany is making financial concessions including the waiving of the claim to a share of surplus from the overlap of the Young and Dawes plans.

AGREEMENT REACHED IN PRINCIPLE

—:o:—

BRITAIN'S ANNUITY

LONDON, Aug. 28

The Hague.—The British Delegation has issued a statement that an agreement has been reached in principle that other creditor Powers will, by adjustments within the frame of the Young Plan, subject to consent of Germany, secure to Britain a total unconditional annuity of 96 million marks.

An agreement has also been reached regarding payments in kind whereby the Italian State Railways will purchase a million tons of British coal annually for three years at the best British export prices. The German delegates have not yet consented. They are meeting, later, in the morning and it is not doubted that their decision will be favourable.

BRITAIN'S ANNUITY.

Britain's annuity will be made up as follows:—36 millions guaranteed by other creditor Powers; secondly, 18 millions from the balance of the unconditional annuities available for distribution; thirdly, 42 millions from the rearrangement, subject to Germany's consent, of the annual amount of the unconditional annuity without increasing the aggregate total; in such a way that the amount available for distribution among creditor Governments should be a fixed sum for each year.

The question of Germany's consent will be discussed with them in the morning, and as soon as it is forthcoming, steps will be taken to put the Young Plan in operation.

Mr. Henderson, interviewed by Reuter, described the settlement as very satisfactory.

Mr. Snowden as he emerged from the Conference was loudly cheered by British journalists and others.

MR. SNOWDEN'S IRON DETERMINATION WINS

—:o:—

80 PER CENT OF BRITISH CLAIMS SATISFIED

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Hague.—Mr. Snowden's iron determination has won a great victory. Mr. Snowden himself yesterday showed the four Powers a way out of the "impasse."

At an eight-hour meeting last night when the hope of averting a breakdown had almost vanished M. Briand in a masterly oration pleaded for one more effort at agreement and urged M. Snowden to make suggestions himself.

DR. STRESEMANN ON CHAOS IN GERMANY.

Dr. Stresemann emphasised that the failure of the Conference might easily lead to political and financial chaos in Germany.

Mr. Snowden then outlined a scheme satisfying 80 per cent of British claims.

The Conference discussed the proposal from 6 in the evening till 12-30 in the morning with the assistance of the experts.

The Germans left the Conference for three hours and were summoned again by telephone at midnight to be informed of the proposed settlement.—Reuter.

RHINELAND COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Hague.—The proposed settlement regarding reparations annuities includes appointment of Rhineland Commission for verification and control not obnoxious to Germany.—Reuter.

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FINAL WITHDRAWAL NOT RECEIVED FROM ITALY

—:o:—

SCHNEIDER TROPHY TO BE HELD ON SEPTEMBER 7

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Schneider Trophy Committee at the conclusion of a daylong sitting, announced that the final withdrawal had not been received from Italy. Lieut. Colonel O'Gorman, Chairman of the Committee, stated that regardless of whether Italy and America decided to compete the contest would be held on September 7th. "British competitors will not fool about, will not walk or crawl; they will race."—Reuter.

LAHORE TRIAL

ACCUSED TURNS APPROVER.

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

Ramdulare arrested at Jhansi in connection with the Lahore alleged conspiracy case has turned approver, thus bringing the total number of approvers to eight.—A. P.

GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF MADRAS

—:o:—

GETS K. C. C. I. E.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The appointment of Lieut.-Col. Sir George Frederick Stanley as Additional Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire has been gazetted.—Reuter.

JUTE MILL STRIKE ENDS ON HOWRAH SIDE

—:o:—

POLICE GUARD CHAMPDANY AND SERAMPORE AREAS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28

Strikers of India Jute Mill at Serampore resumed work this morning. The resumption marks the end of strikes in Mills on Howrah side of River Hooghly. The police force is still guarding Champdany and Serampore areas.—A. P.

"ILL-ADVISED PROCEDURE OF SUB-MAGISTRATE"

—:o:—

39 ADJOURNMENTS COVERING 11 MONTHS

MADRAS HIGH COURT'S STRICTURES

MADRAS, Aug. 27

In disposing of a criminal appeal to-day Justices Waller and Cornish referred to the delay which had occurred in dealing with the case and remarked the procedure of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate concerned was extremely ill-advised, quite apart from the inexcusable delay that has characterised it. The case was tried at intervals for a period of eleven months and was adjourned for no fewer than 39 times. The case arose in connection with a rioting which occurred in 1927 between two parties of a village near Ellore.—Free Press.

A DISASTROUS REACTION

High time to pave way for final Settlement

—:o:—

A REMINDER OF THE LUCKNOW PACT

Mr. Chagla Appeals Mr. Jinnah to Convene League Session

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Secretary, Bombay Provincial Muslim League, writes under date 27th August:—

I wish to join Mr. Brelvi in appealing to Mr. Jinnah to convene the Annual session of the League at Lahore and to preside over its deliberations. If Mr. Jinnah will forgive me for saying so, in keeping aloof from public life and assuming the role of strict and rigid neutrality he is losing a great opportunity of rendering important and invaluable services both to the country and to the Muslim community.

Between the Muslim Conference and the Muslim Congress politics, the Muslim League occupies a central position which is of tremendous strategic value. As its permanent President and as one presiding over its annual deliberations, Mr. Jinnah can rally round him all the moderate nationalist opinion.

A DISASTROUS REACTION

Both in the Hindu and in our own camp there is a growing feeling that these communal bickerings and internecine warfare at this critical stage in our country's history is bound to react most prejudicially on our national progress and to give an undoubted handle both to Government and to our enemies to den us our rights and privileges as a self-governing country.

The Lucknow Pact of 1917 which ushered in a new era of Hindu-Muslim amity and made possible the constitutional advance under the Act of 1919 cannot be quite lost sight of by Mr. Jinnah. He played a great and noble part in that settlement. If he is at Lahore this Christmas, he may again become responsible for an understanding with the Congress leaders which may pave the way for a permanent and final settlement of all the outstanding questions between the two communities and which will impress upon the Labour Government the fact that whatever it might do or not do, Hindus and Mussalmans will present a united front in championing and fighting for their country's rights.—A. P.

BAIL APPLICATION OF MEERUT ACCUSED

—:o:—

Rejected By Mr. Milner White

PUNDIT JAWAHARLAL ORDERED TO PRODUCE LETTERS.

MEERUT, Aug. 28.

Mr. Milner White, the Special Magistrate, has rejected the applications of 16 of the accused in the Meerut conspiracy case for release on bail.—A. P.

FULL TEXT OF MAGISTRATES' JUDGMENT

—:o:—

MEERUT, Aug. 28.

The following is the full text of Mr. Milner White's order rejecting the bail applications:—

Applications for bail have been made on behalf of 16 accused. The grounds are common and the two applications can be disposed of together. The arguments put forward are briefly as follows:—The accused are not likely to abscond and therefore ought to be granted bail, the petition of complaint discloses no offence or at any rate no offence under Section 121 (A) I.P.C., I have no jurisdiction because (A) no Meerut offence has been proved and (B) if any act at Meerut has been proved it is not 'per se' a criminal act and therefore cannot confer jurisdiction; consequently all the proceedings are abortive and must eventually be quashed, it is therefore a special hardship to keep the accused in custody so long and, finally, the prosecution has still after many weeks failed to produce sufficient evidence for conviction and therefore (presumably under Section 497 (2) the accused should be released on bail pending further enquiry. These are sweeping statements and seem to show that counsel for the accused have not yet realised the case which they will be asked to meet. There is some excuse for them, perhaps. Practically all the evidence so far produced has been documentary. Over 1,300 documents have been put in. Barely half of them have been printed and less than half have been examined by the defence counsel. In arguing, therefore, on the merits of the case they are clearly dealing with evidence which they have not been able to digest. Their sweeping statements about the insufficiency of the evidence are somewhat discounted by this inevitable absence of knowledge as to what the evidence is. They have perhaps realised this difficulty and have tried to argue that as all the documents put in are subject still to objections on the score of admissibility and as to authorship etc., therefore they cannot be taken into account. I do not agree. The prosecution cannot do everything at once. They must produce the documents first, and afterwards add such additional evidence as to their nature and authorship as they think fit, and certainly in the final event all that is necessary to satisfy the Rules of Evidence must be done. But, at the present stage I am bound to accept the evidence submitted at its face value. If I can say the prosecution has put in certain evidence whih, if subsequently corroborated or proved to be relevant and admissible by the evidence which is still left, will be sufficient to establish the charge against the accused, then for the purposes of applications like this, I must hold that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accused are guilty. This, by no means, prejudices the case.

"REASONABLE GROUNDS FOR BELIEVING ACCUSED'S GUILT"

There is still much for the prosecution to do before the case is sufficiently strong for conviction or even for committal but Section 497 does not demand such a high standard for the obvious reason that applications of this nature in the middle of a case must necessarily come before the prosecution has put forward its whole case. I hold that I am entitled to look at the evidence so far submitted and on that evidence I hold that there are reasonable grounds for believing the accused to be guilty. The section which applies is therefore 497 (1) and not 497 (2). As a matter of fact the applicants appeared to recognise this and confined their arguments on the section to the objection. This brought them up against an obvious difficulty. The offence with which the accused are charged is one punishable with transportation for life and apparently no power to grant bail in such a case is given under Section 497 (1). The applicants argued that the section does not mean this that the words death or transportation for life are, as they tersely put it, conjunctive, in other words that the prohibition of bail only refers to cases in which the alternative penalty, death or transportation, is laid down. I do not agree. It seems to me to be doing violence to the plain meaning of the words. Transportation for life is given as a penalty only in very serious cases almost as serious as those for which the death penalty can be imposed and it is not unnatural that offences which earn this punishment should be treated in the same way. When the obvious meaning is also a natural one, there is no need to try to read something into the words which they would not ordinarily carry. Moreover, I am supported in this view by the full bench ruling of the Rangoon High Court, and no ruling to the contrary has been brought to my notice. Reference was indeed made to A. I. J. (1929) 585 but this rather supports my views than contradicts it. In this case Mr. Justice Dalal of the High Court criticised a Sessions Judge for not allowing bail under peculiar circumstances in a case under Section 304 because he had not applied Section 498 Criminal Procedure Code, but he appeared to accept as correct the Magistrate's refusal under Section 497 to grant bail.

In my opinion reasonable grounds for believing the accused to be guilty of an offence punishable with transportation for life exist and therefore I have no power under Section 497 (1) to grant these applications, and I need hardly touch on the other grounds for bail which have been advanced though I may mention them once more briefly. I can find no authority for the proposition that bail should automatically be granted if I am satisfied that there is no danger of absconding. In passing, I should not like to commit myself to a finding that I am so satisfied but that is immaterial. The only ruling produced to prove the proposition was 36 Calcutta 170 and that seems to me to say exactly the opposite.

"A STEP IN PURSUANCE OF CONSPIRACY."

As regards the petition of complaint, it is only necessary to refer to the remarks of the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court in his order of July 16 on a transfer-application in this case. As regards jurisdiction the prosecution has already produced some evidence of the alleged act at Meerut the formation of a Workers and Peasants' Party at Meerut, and I understand that it will produce more. One of the charges against the accused is that they deliberately set up Workers and Peasants' Parties in pursuance of their conspiracy, and as a direct step towards the overthrow of the King's sovereignty by armed revolution, and there is evidence to this effect in numerous documents which have been produced. My attention has been called to the pamphlet "Call to Action" and the issue of the "Kranti" for March 3, 1929. These are only two among many. There is, therefore, even now on the record evidence that the foundation of this party at Meerut was an act done in furtherance of the conspiracy with which they are being charged.

NO POWER TO ALLOW BAIL.

The learned counsel for the applicants referred to Holsworth and argued that to give jurisdiction the act done *per se* should be illegal. While there is nothing illegal in holding a meeting the illegality of many acts depends on the circumstances. There is nothing illegal in a private conversation between several persons but if that conversation is for the purpose of hatching an illegal conspiracy it certainly becomes sufficiently criminal to give jurisdiction. So if a step is taken to further an illegal or a criminal conspiracy, and that step has for its object one which is admittedly illegal that step is itself, whatever its outward appearance, sufficiently criminal to give jurisdiction in the resultant case of conspiracy. That, at least, is my view and I should be surprised if it were not Holsworth's as well. These points, however, are not very material in this Court since I have already held that I have no power to allow bail.

A plea is put in separately for S. V. Ghate, accused, apparently under the proviso to Section 497 (1) on the grounds that his health will suffer or has suffered (I am not sure which) by confinement in jail. His physique is certainly poor but I have not heard that he is actually ill or that jail life has affected him so injuriously that his release is indicated. I do not consider that his is a case which calls for the exercise of the discretion vested in me by the proviso.

The applications are, therefore, rejected in all cases."—A. P.

—:o:—

EVIDENCE OF POLICE INSPECTOR

—:o:—

WHAT THEY FOUND IN GHATE'S RESIDENCE

MEERUT, Aug. 28.

Inspector De Souza of the Bombay Police who had not concluded his evidence on last Saturday continued it to-day at the resumed hearing of the Meerut Conspiracy Case.

Witness deposed that he had searched Mr. Ghate's residence and had seized there papers and documents, such as proceedings of the Indian Communist Party meetings, letters from Ghate to Mr. Saklatvala and others.

Witness identified Ghate and stated the latter had gone to him in connection with his application for a passport.—

C. I. D. Inspector Achrekar, Bombay, deposed that had arrested Ghate, searched his residence and the Office of the Workers and Peasants' Party, Bombay. In the searches, witness seized letters from Messrs. C. P. Dutt, M. N. Roy, and Chattopadhyaya from Berlin and from others and a large number of documents connected with the Bombay and Bengal Peasants and Workers Parties.

The hearing was then adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL & MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" CASE

—:o:—

MAGISTRATE ORDERS HIM TO PRODUCE LETTERS

MEERUT, Aug. 28.

It is understood that notice has been issued to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the production of the letters alleged to have been written by people from abroad who too are alleged to be connected with the accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case.—Free Press.